The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

# Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One, Till Complete Victory Is Won

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## JAPAN WAGING THOUGHT WAR SUCCESSFULLY

### Okumura Portrays Vivid Picture of Propaganda Campaign to Diet Members

### LAUDS EFFICIENT WORK

### Broadcasts Conducted 30 Hours Daily in 13 Directions, 22 Languages

Kiwao Okumura, Vice-President of the Board of Information, revealed in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives on Saturday morning that Japan's thought war against the enemy has been remarkably successful especially in the recent months.

The assertion came in a reply to a question posed by Kamejiro Morita, who asked about the Government's method of conducting thought war which is as important as war with arms to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

Vice-President Okumura quoted a report telegraphed by an American official at Chungking to the home country just a few days ago in order to show how efficient Japan's war propaganda machinery is.

Mr. Okumura's reply was to the following effect:

**Conducted by Radio**

"Our thought war against the enemy is conducted by means of the radio and wireless broadcasts in which Morse ciphers are used. As a matter of actual practice those manning the front of wireless thought war against the enemy are broadcasting 77 times a day. This means that they are daily firing 33,000 words into the heart of the enemy.

"Among the more remarkable of successes which have been scored by our war propaganda forces may be counted the pulverization of the highly mischievous reports which had deliberately been caused by British Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden about the treatment of war prisoners in Hongkong, the effective rebuttal of the claims of Lieutenant-General Jonathan M. Wainwright, former Commander-in-Chief of the American forces in the Philippines, made in a recent broadcast, and the speedy announcement of the results of the Battle off Rennell Island.

The field of activity of our radio-broadcasting machinery is spread over almost the whole world. The broadcasts are made in a total of 13 directions, using as many as 22 languages. As a matter of fact the total number of hours in which our radio-broadcasting machinery is at work a day is 30.

**Experts Are Used**

"It is to be noted that the radio broadcasts are made by the very men who were bred in the languages which are used in the announcements. This is the explanation of the great appeal these broadcasts have for their hearers.

"It does not do for radio messages to be sent out incessantly. There are pauses between broadcasts. These intervals usually are used for the broadcasting of a program of jazz music, which is interdicted in Japan Proper.

"Sometimes the musical program includes performances by xylophone and of other musical instruments played by those back from America where they were popular.

"From this it will be seen that we are paying constant attention to the improvement of the technical side of the whole work of broadcasting in time of war.

"We have very recently come across a good example of the efficiency of our engine of thought war against the enemy. It is a report cabled by an American official at Chungking to the home country. I will read the essential part of the message which was put through only two or three days ago.

**Big Improvement Seen**

"'You might think that Japanese propaganda is nothing more than an allay of words and phrases meaning nothing in particular. The Japanese have made a really wonderful improvement in their propaganda in the past few months. Japanese propaganda no longer is the one-sided and explosive sort of speaking it has been. It is tempered and full of reason and convincing. The latest good instance of this is the skill with which Japan handled the extrality and other special pacts. The fact was pointed out by Japan that the Japa-

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### Ceremony at Embassy

Photo shows Counselor Takeo Yamanashi of the Manchoukuo Embassy at Azabu reading an Imperial Rescript Saturday on the occasion of the celebration of the 37th birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

## ROME REORGANIZES STRONGER CABINET

### Mussolini Named Foreign Chief —Ciano Appointed Member Of Council of Fascism

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, February 5.—With the purpose of strengthening the wartime structure in its struggle with the Anglo-American enemies, the Italian Government in a royal decree issued today made a widescale reshuffle of its Cabinet, involving many leading statesmen.

Prominently noted in the reorganized Cabinet is the taking over of the Foreign Ministry post concurrently by Premier Benito Mussolini, while former Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano has been appointed a member of the Great Council of Fascism for a term of three years.

Following are the new Cabinet changes as announced by the Government:

Premier Benito Mussolini—Concurrently Foreign Minister

Ex-Ambassador to London, Guiseppe Bastianini—Undersecretary

Alfredo de Marsico—Minister of Justice and President of Chamber of Fasci and Corporazioni (Replaced Count Dino Grande)

Baron Giacomo Acerbo—Minister of Finance (Replaced Paolo Thaon di Revel)

Carlo Biggini, President of Pisa University—Minister of Education (Replaced Giuseppe Bottai)

Zenone Benini—Minister of Public Works (Replaced Giuseppe Gorla)

Senator Vittorio Cini—Minister of Communications (Replaced Giacomo Host Venturi)

Carlo Tiengo—Minister of Corporation (Replaced Renao Ricci)

Gaetano Polverelli—Minister of National Culture (Replaced Alessandro Pavolini)

Oreste Bonomi—Minister of Foreign Exchanges (Replaced Giuseppe Riccardi)

General Falagrosse—Minister of War Production (Changed from Undersecretary)

Amilcare Rossi, President of National Association of Soldiers—Undersecretary of the Presidency (Replaced Luigi Russo)

Umberto Albini—Undersecretary of Home Ministry (Replaced Guido Buffarini)

Count Galeazzo Ciano, former Foreign Minister—Member of the Great Council of Fascism.

### Doctors to Donate Plane

With firm determination to serve the nation in the medical field, practitioners with a medical degree throughout Japan have lately organized the Nippon Doctors National Service Corps, headed by Dr. Shoji Kanai, former Highest Adviser to the Mengchiang Government, reports the Tokyo Shimbun. On the occasion of its inauguration, the members of the organization decided to contribute funds to build an airplane and already have collected over ¥10,000 for the purpoce.

## REDS DRIVEN BACK ON EASTERN FRONT

### Soviet Mass Attacks Fail; Germans Frustrate Landing Off Novorossisk

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, February 5.—At all focal points on the Eastern Front the Germans and their allied troops again yesterday withstood all Bolshevist mass attacks which, as a result of the uncommonly high losses of the Soviets, decreased in pressure considerably in some sectors. The increased activity of the German formations, expressed in the numerous strong and effective counter-strokes, reveals a further consolidation of the German defense front.

Thus, a Soviet landing attempt, made with strong forces off Novorossisk, turned out to be a complete failure. As previously reported the majority of the landing boats, totalling 19 fully laden vessels with troops and war material as well as one lighter carrying motor fuel and one motorboat carrying the staff of the command, were sunk before they reached the coast. The entire enterprise thus failed.

**Red Forces Split**

The Bolshevists, compressed in a small area on the coast where they temporarily succeeded in gaining a firm footing, were split by the German and Rumanian forces into two groups one of which was already completely annihilated. The other group is facing annihilation in a leather factory.

The Luftwaffe, operating over the Black Sea, sank one minesweeper and two small freighters while a steamer of 1,500 gross register tons was set on fire in the harber of Oslendshik. On the previous day a petroleum vessel of 4,000 tons was severely crippled by bomb hits.

On the land front of the Northern Caucasus the Bolshevists after lively artillery fire resumed their stubborn attacks partly with the support of tanks. Despite the fact that in one place they no less than six times stormed the German positions they were repelled everywhere suffering severest losses.

**Soviets Repulsed**

In the Kuban area, the Soviets under the cover of a snowstorm attempted to take the German vanguards by surprise by means of a tank attack. One heavy anti-aircraft battery, engaged as tank protection, within a few minutes destroyed six tanks while five more tanks were disabled partly through mines and partly through anti-tank squads. The Soviet infantry that followed the tanks received flanking fire from German machine guns and retreated in disorder after almost two entire battalions were wiped out.

**Finnish Communique**

HELSINKI, February 5.—The Finnish headquarters issued the following special communique on the naval war:

"Winter and ice have put an end to the operations on the Baltic and forced the enemy naval forces after

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## MANCHOUKUO'S EMPEROR FETES 37TH BIRTHDAY

### His Majesty Cables Felicitations To Sovereign of Allied Power

### EMBASSY HERE CELEBRATES

### Congratulations Offered at Hsinking by Commander of Kwantung Army

His Majesty the Emperor was graciously pleased on Saturday to send a cable of felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 37th birthday of the Manchoukuo sovereign, it was revealed on Saturday.

Manjusetsu, marking the birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, was celebrated at the Manchoukuo Embassy here Saturday morning with a ceremony participated in by leading officials of the Embassy with the exception of Ambassador Wang Yung-ching who now is visiting in Hsinking.

The ceremony also was attended by representatives of organizations having close connections with Manchoukuo.

**Birthday Is Observed**

Domei

HSINKING, February 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo today observed His Majesty's 37th birthday by visiting the National Shrine this morning and praying before the Sun-Goddess "Amaterasu Omikami."

His Majesty later at the Chinminlow of the Imperial Palace graciously received congratulations from General Yoshijiro Umezu, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Kwantung Army, and other high ranking Japanese and Manchoukuo officials, as well as the ambassadors and ministers of friendly nations.

Although busily occupied with state and military affairs, His Majesty is in the best of health.

Ever solicitious for Japan's complete victory in the present war, His Majesty has set examples of frugality. He ordered on January 11 the suspension of the construction of the new Imperial Palace as well as that of a tower commemorating the grant of an Imperial Rescript on the occasion of His Majesty's visit to Japan. His Majesty also ordered that the materials be contributed in bolstering Japan's fighting strength.

On January 13, His Majesty further ordered that steel and copper goods which were being used by His Majesty also be contributed for the same purpose, in accordance with which various decorative articles in the Imperial Palace were taken off.

At the conference of the provincial governors on January 30, His Majesty instructed through Rokuzo Takebe, Director-General of the General Affairs Board of the State Council, and Yuan Chen-tse, Minister of Economy, the ways and means the people of Manchoukuo should follow in the present wartime emergency.

## DIET INFORMED EXCHANGE RATE IN CHINA HOLDS

### ¥18 Against 100 Yuan Between Scrip and C.R.B. Notes Will Be Maintained

### AOKI ANSWERS QUESTION

### Avers Japan Will Continue to Aid New China in Development of Its Finances

Assurance that the prevailing exchange rate of ¥18 against 100 yuan will be maintained between the Japanese military scrip and Central Reserve Bank note was given by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, in reply to an interpellation made by Tadao Matsumoto, of Nagano Prefecture, in the House of Representatives committee on the Wartime Administrative Special Cases Bill on Saturday.

Representative Matsumoto wanted to know what was Japan's policy to be pursued in China hereafter regarding currency, prices, materials and the like.

Minister Aoki replied that the National Government of the Chinese Republic had been endeavoring to cooperate in a positive manner since its entry into the war, especially in the economic field, and this was bound to exercise the most favorable effects on Japan's purchases of goods from China.

**To Support China's Efforts**

It is the intention of the Government, Mr. Aoki continued, to entrust to the National Government as much as possible the purchasing of materials and to give every support to its efforts to develop the finances of rejuvenated China along sound lines, while the Central Reserve Bank note will be used in those purchases.

The exchange rate between the Central Reserve Bank note and the army scrip will be maintained at ¥18 against 100 yuan, he further stated. The price differences between commodities at home and those in China will be adjusted by various means and other efforts made to protect the living stability of the Chinese people against high prices and inflation.

Mr. Aoki's statement follows:

"Ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the National Government of China has adopted an attitude of cooperation both morally and materially, and this cooperation has been strengthened and made positive from every angle since its entry into the war. President Wang Ching-wei has assured us that he would strive to strengthen China's cooperation by establishing peace and order over wider areas, raising the moral tone of the people and increasing productivity. Consequently, in our purchases of materials from China the National Government is prepared to give us every cooperation.

"As regards the machinery of such purchases, it depends on the sort of goods involved whether they will be undertaken by Japanese agencies

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## Today's Press Comments

Sunday, February 7, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

**Strengthening of Total Fighting Strength and Diet**

NIPPON SANGYO—Ten days since the reopening of the current session of the Diet, debate on the problems pertaining to the strengthening of the total fighting power of the nation is growing heated. This is all as it should be, since to examine in a thorough-going manner into the measures likely to develop the maximum efficiency of the 100,000,000 people of Japan is the most important mission charged on a wartime Diet.

The various points clarified in the course of the proceedings so far have been most valuable as affording the authoritative views on the vital questions of the day. The people through the Diet has been most deeply impressed by the frank and unequivocal statement of Prime Minister Tojo regarding his status as a humble lieutenant of His Majesty the Emperor and repudiation of the so-called dictatorship as contrary to the national polity. Also his previous statement that he trusts entirely in the loyalty and patriotism of the people and that he would go hand in hand with them to serve His Imperial Majesty and country has profoundly moved the people. Moreover, his statements have made the implications of the empowering bill now before the Diet perfectly clear, which alone is sufficient to make the current session of the Diet significant.

It is natural that discussion in the Diet was concentrated on the problem of increasing and strengthening material fighting power. The greatest number of questions and answers concerned the management of control organs but as a whole it seemed that there were few opinions which could be regarded as constructive.

The Prime Minister was explicit on this point. He recalled the fact that there is no end of responsibility falling on the back of Japan as the mainstay of Greater East Asia. He stressed that the great responsibility of safeguarding Greater East Asia will be Japan's after the war as it is today when the war is in progress. In short, he brought it to the attention of the people that it is a matter of urgency for them to devote themselves to the attainment of the object of the war, irrespective of whether the war is on or at an end.

# 84 ENEMY WARPLANES ARE BLASTED IN CHINA IN 5-MONTH CAMPAIGN

### Shot Down From September to January by Japanese Air Forces

### DETAILS ARE GIVEN

### Extensive Raids Made in Various Areas—15 Craft Downed Last Month

Domei

NANKING, February 5.—Japanese Air Forces in China shot down a total of 84 enemy planes during the five months from September last year up to January this year, it was revealed today.

Of the total, 69 planes were downed during the four months since September up to the close of December last year while 15 planes were shot down during January this year, it is reported.

Details follow:

**Number of Enemy Planes Shot down In China September-January**

| At | Date | Downed | (Uncertain) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kwellin | Sept. 3 | 8 | |
| " | Nov. 3 | 15 | 3 |
| " | Nov. 12 | 6 | 1 |
| " | Nov. 23 | 1 | |
| " | Dec. 6 | 1 | |
| " | Dec. 15 | 4 | |
| | Total | 25 | 4 |
| Lialing | Sept. 3 | 2 | |
| " | Nov. 12 | 2 | |
| | Total | 4 | |
| Hanoi | Sept. 25 | 1 | |
| Wan Ting | Sept. 29 | 1 | |
| Hongkong | Oct. 25 | 2 | |
| " | Oct. 28 | 1 | |
| " | Nov. 24 | 1 | |
| | Total | 4 | |
| Hengyang | Nov. 12 | 1 | |
| Kingmen | Jan. | 2 | |
| Yunnanye | Dec. 25 | 10 | |
| " | Dec. 28 | 13 | 2 |
| " | Jan. 16 | 13 | |
| | Total | 36 | 2 |
| | Grand Total | 84 | 6 |

**Chiang Holds Celebration**
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

SHANGHAI, February 5.—To spread the completely on-the-surface appearance that the ties binding America, Britain and Chungking are being strengthened, the Chungking regime beginning today, Chinese New Year, is holding a five-day celebration hailing the meaningless Anglo-American "abolition" of unequal treaties with China.

The Chungking regime is working with much effort to spread the propaganda of a beginning of active operations against Japan on the Chinese continent and is filling the air with broadcasts claiming that operations in Burma intended to retake sea routes connecting America and Britain with Chungking, have already started.

The American-British-Soviet-Chungking Conference, reported immediately after the entry of the National Government into the war, was being noted as a barometer in measuring the Anglo-American's aid-Chiang policy. Although it was first reported that the meeting would be held in Iran and that Chiang Kai-shek would attend, the actual place of meeting was shifted to Casablanca, far off from Asia, and because Soviet Premier Josef Stalin's expected presence at the conference became impossible Chiang, too, decided not to attend the meeting.

Well informed quarters are of the opinion that Chiang refused to attend the Casablanca parley in protest to the fact that although declaring that they would abolish unequal treaties in China, America and Britain still do not extend to Chungking a treatment equal to that accorded other nations, and also due to the fact America and Britain do not consider the aid-Chiang policy as first in importance.

**Fooled by U.S.**

As is clear from the facts that General Hsiung Shih-chung, chief of Chungking's military Mission to America, left the United States outraged by the cold treatment given him, and that Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, who was scheduled to go to Britain, is still in America trying to stir up more aid to Chungking, Chiang has suffered a severe letdown in expecting results from America's aid-Chiang policy. Chiang himself has voiced

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## *Industrial Development in South Helps Make Japan A 'Have' Nation*

### Many Factories Escape Enemy Destruction and Swift Revival Perceived; Ample Mineral Resources Gained to Push War Efforts

Because a great number of productive facilities escaped destruction by the enemy due to the effective fighting of the Imperial Forces and also due to the swift and thorough efficacy of the Military Administration, the revival of factories and other facilities was far better and far more swift than pre-war expectations, says the Asahi in describing the future outlook in the Southern Regions.

The revival is especially satisfactory and steady in important national defense resources such as oil and minerals. However, to turn these abundant resources into war prosecution power it is necessary to transport them to Japan Proper and it is being planned on one hand to increase the number of bottoms and on the other to use as many bottoms as possible for the carrying of resources urgent for national defense. The outline of economic development is as follows:

1) Oil. In Southern Sumatra, after the Japanese Parachute Unit occupied it after brilliant fighting in the Palembang airfield, the main body of the Oil Drilling Unit landed with the first line ground troops near Palembang and afterwards advanced into the interior. Thus, in March the necessary oil field refineries were completely occupied and work was begun immediately for their revival. Excellent results have been gained with ×× per cent of pre-war facilities already revived in spite of the tremendous destruction wreaked by the enemy. One hundred per cent of the pre-war facilities can be expected to be revived before the end of 1943, and the production of oil in an amount beyond what was produced during the whole year before the war can be expected not so far in the future.

**Rich in Materials**

2) Mineral resources.

The mineral resources Japan expects from the occupied areas in the Southern Regions are principally bauxite, copper, lead, tin, manganese, chromium, tungsten and others. Although some of these mines had suffered some destruction, those connected with the mining of these minerals have already arrived at the mining localities and steady results in development are being made. Already by the increase of bottoms, these resources are in a condition wherein it is possible for Japan to obtain what it needs.

Bintan Island and Johore State in Malai are the most important areas producing bauxite. The revival of

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## U.S. NAVY REPORTS ARE CONTRADICTORY

### Public at a Loss to Pass Judgment on Battles Going on In South Pacific

A confused explanation still all features official reports of the United States Navy Department on the results of the recent Battle off Rennell Island and the battle off Ysabel Island in the Solomons area, as a result of which the American public is perturbed more than ever, says a Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei.

A press dispatch reaching Buenos Aires from Washington on censorship reports that even the Washington authorities are at a loss how to make correct judgment of the Southwestern Pacific war situation because of contradictory reports announced from time to time by the Navy Department.

**Knox is Inconsistent**

In its official report on February 2 the Navy Department first referred to the activities of Japanese Forces and added that the Japanese side incurred damages as well as the American forces. While thus admitting the open hostilities between the two opposing forces, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on the following day corrected the previous day's announcement saying that no warfare of any serious magnitude had yet been started and that each of the opposing forces had simply conducted reconnaissance flying over the other's camp in preparation for starting the military actions. When Knox made such a lame excuse, the newspapermen who interviewed him roundly shook their heads. Some of them asked unreserved questions in a caustic tongue. Knox seemed much worried over the situation.

On February 5 the Navy Department again issued an announcement stating that hostilities are continuing between the Japanese and American forces in the Solomons area.

Newspaper reports reaching Washington from the foremost firing line state death-daring attacks by Japanese Air Forces in the Battle off Rennell Island and the Battle off Ysabel Island.

An Associated Press war correspondent stationed in the Southwestern Pacific area cables from a capital ship news admitting that the American fleet was raided by Japanese Air Forces at night and says as follows:

"Unlike the Night Battle off Savo Island, Japanese Air Forces on the

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## NANKING SOLIDIFIES STRUCTURE FOR WAR

### Big Progress Made Since Entry In Conflict—Economic Activities Expanded

Domei

NANKING, February 5.—Epochal progress has been made in the strengthening of the National Government of China's war structure during the past month since Nanking's declaration of war against the United States and Britain.

Outstanding contribution made by the National Defense Council in the past 30 days toward bringing China's war-machine to the highest pitch of efficiency is the clarification of the National Economic Council's status as the directing organ for the nation's economic activities under the National Government.

With the participation of the financial leaders in Shanghai and the officials of the North China Political Council, the reorganized National Economic Council will concentrate its efforts toward increasing the output of vital materials.

As a result of the conference of the National Defense Council held on February 3, the relations between the National Government and the North China Political Council have been readjusted and put on a smooth-functioning basis, thus adding greatly to the consolidation of the wartime structure.

**Economic Growth Stressed**
Special to the Nippon Times

NANKING, February 4.—In a statement regarding the New Citizens' Movement and the National Government of China's drive for economic rehabilitation, Mei Szeping, Minister of Industry, declared that together with the spiritual mobilization of the country "the augmentation of economic strength is equally as important as the augmentation of military, political and cultural strength."

Pointing out the outstanding progress that has been made in agricultural improvement, in the expansion of industries and the development of natural resources, the Industry Minister stressed that the increasing of production in all fields is aimed at lending assistance toward the consummation of the War of Greater East Asia.

His statement follows:

"On New Year's Day, 1942, the President promulgated the basic principles of the New Citizens' Movement whereby the spiritual mobilization of the nation was to be

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# 84 ENEMY CRAFT DOWNED IN CHINA

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his dissatisfaction by declaring, "America has sent only 20 per cent of the weapons promised us."

Thus, interest in the last remaining aid-Chiang nation, the Soviets, has mounted much and Chungking is doing everything it possibly can to adjust its relations with the Soviet Union as well as with the Chinese Communists. Shao Li-tsu, Chungking's Ambassador to the Soviets was replaced by Fu Ping-chang and it is reported further that Sun-fo, a leader of the pro-Soviet faction, will also be sent. In addition, Chungking's Foreign Minister T. V. Soong has held several conferences with Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist representative. From these facts, it is expected that the North-western operations will be started on a large scale this spring.

Chungking's air force, which since last year fearing bombing by Japanese air units, concentrated itself at Chengtu and occupied itself in retraining its pilots who returned from America now apparently has begun to move out somewhat to the front lines. However, because its numbers are small about 15 bombers and 100 fighters, and because its planes are mostly of antiquated types, no positive operations are possible.

The American air force in China with its headquarters in Paichi, in the outskirts of Chungking, has removed its front line headquarters to Kunming and to another point 130 kilometers northeast of Kunming and is operating mostly in blindly bombing battle areas in Burma. By furious Japanese bombings carried out during the end of last year Chungkings forces have been reduced to about 30 fighters and 25 bombers and because on top of that replenishments are not forthcoming due to the decline of America's aid-Chiang policy, a strengthening of air fighting power has become impossible. Its operating power has dropped exceedingly and it is said that it operates not only in attempting to cooperate with the Anglo-American air forces in India.

The enemy which advanced from India along the coast and approached Akyab was driven swiftly back to the Indo-Burmese border by furious land-air attacks launched by the Japanese Forces. At the present, Britain has about five divisions of Indian troops near the Indo-Burmese border, and according to its usual manner, it has about three divisions of British troops situated behind the Indians to supervise them.

**Blames British Navy**

According to Chungking reports, the British commander, when his forces were smashed completely by Japanese Forces last year, is said to have cried, "Naval help is absolutely necessary to retake Akyab." With the control of the sea and air in the Bay of Bengal area completely in Japanese hands these words of the British commander implied that it was impossible, under present conditions, to attack any more and the whole blame, according to this commander rests with the British navy.

General Lo Cho-yin's forces, numbering about two divisions, which moved out in attempted coordination to the attempted retaking of Burma, now has built positions taking advantage of the rugged terrain in northern Burma, and rather than carrying out an offensive against Japan is holding contact with the seven divisions of the 11th Army situated in Yunnan Province. Lo's forces also guard the central Indian route and, together with the western frontier area, because the topography in this area leaves no room for operations it is believed that they will merely defend from entrenched positions.

The American air force in India consists of about 150 planes, while the British air force numbers only about 200 counting both fighters and bombers. And in spite of the fact that apparently the air bases at Akola, Fenni, Chittagong, Calcutta and in Ceylon are well set, the Anglo-American air forces, can only attack passively. Thus the anti-Axis nations' so-called East Asia third front, formed on the Chinese continent has lost its independent character and has fallen into a condition looking only for aid from America, Britain and the Soviets.

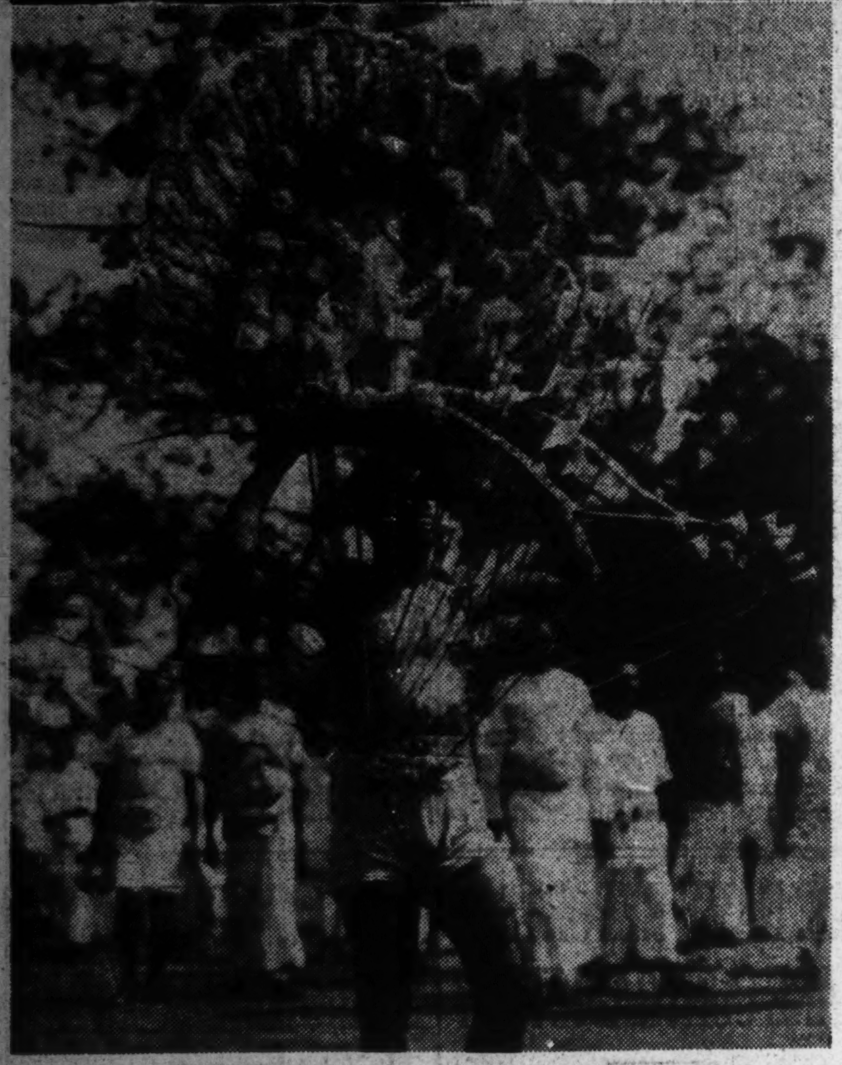
## Casablanca Black Marketing

ALGECIRAS.—Black marketing around Casablanca has been increasing, according to an official announcement made by the civilian controller of the area in question. He stated that in December 1942 alone the fines imposed for black marketing amounted to 2,300,000 francs, while large amounts of hoarded goods were also confiscated.

## Donates ¥6,500,000

SHANGHAI.—The Central China Tobacco Distributors' Association recently donated ¥4,000,000 to Tung Wen College, the largest Japanese educational institution in China, and also ¥2,500,000 to the Japanese Naval Office of Accounts and Supplies toward the construction of warplanes for the Japanese fighting services.

## Thaipusham Festival



In celebration of the birthday of the Hindu God, Lord Subhramanya, the Hindus of Penang held the colorful Thaipusham Festival on January 21. The top picture shows the poor being given food at a Hindu temple. Lower: A devoted believer walks through the streets with needles stuck in all over his body and bearing a religious decoration made of green leaves.

(Passed by the Navy Ministry)

## *Reds Driven Back On Eastern Front*

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heavy losses to retreat in the bight of Kronstadt. In the past period of navigation the Finnish coastguard inflicted upon the enemy the following losses:

"Sunk: 31 submarines, two gunboats, two patrol boats, 16 motor torpedo-boats, 23 motor guardboats, eight minesweepers and three units of an unknown type.

"Damaged: 16 submarines, three patrolboats, 10 motor torpedoboats, 16 motor guardboats and three tugboats.

"These figures do not include the heavy losses, inflicted upon the enemy naval force in the bight of Kronstandt, on the Neva, Lake Lagoda, etc. by German naval forces.

"Thus a total of 85 enemy units were sunk in the last period of navigation while 48 were damaged. Not a single unit was lost in the same period by our own naval forces."

**Bitter Struggles**

BERLIN, February 5.—In the central Tunisian mountain area the invasion troops after extensive deployments yesterday intensified their activity with the aim of improving their unfavorable position in this area. Their attack was started with numerically superior forces and was predominantly directed against a mountain position, ruled by the Axis troops southwest of Pont du Fahs.

After a strong artillery preparation the invasion troops launched one wave of attack after another whereby embittered struggles ensued for various sectors of the mountain position. In the concentric defense fire of the defenders the enemy suffered severe losses right from the beginning. The small dents had to be paid by them with considerable casualties. All of them were immediately cut off and straightened out again by the evening in a counterthrust so that after the conclusion of the struggles the entire system of the positions was firmly in the hands of the Axis troops.

## *Japan Waging Thought War Successfully*

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nese Government has returned various rights and interests it has hitherto possessed in sharp contrast with the fact that Britain and America have but foregone various rights which have existed only in name. Even in that for the consumption of China, Japanese propaganda has gone beyond simply attacking Chiang Kai-shek and we have it concentrating its fire on two persons, Roosevelt and Churchill, who have stirred up Chiang Kai-shek into war.'

"This is but an instance showing what a severe blow to the enemy camp our move to abolish extraterritorial rights in our ally, the Republic of China and other policies of ours have been. Needless to say, this is an illustration of our triumph in the war of propaganda against the enemy.

"We will make greater efforts toward adjusting the structure for the conduct of propaganda war against the enemy countries and bring to perfection our technique of broadcasting, so that while prosecuting the war with arms we may at the same time push the work of crushing America and Britain in the war of thought."

## TO GET TAIWAN DATA

**Party of Scholars to Study Native Folk-Lore**

For the purpose of making a minute study of the traditional Taiwan culture, which is a stepping-stone to the study of Southern culture, the East Asia Cultural Investigation Institute dispatched a special investigation commission to Taiwan recently, reports the Asahi.

On February 1, the party, through the efforts and cooperation of the Governor-General of Taiwan, Taihoku University professors, and civilian authorities on folk-lore, launched their investigation tour of the island, starting from Taihoku in the north.

## *Nanking Solidifies Structure for War*

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launched for the simultaneous spiritual and material reconstruction of the country.

"On New Year's Day this year, the President issued another message wherein he pointed out that efforts for the promotion of the Movement are to be concentrated on assistance in the War for Greater East Asia, on the safeguarding of peace and order, and on increased production.

"In such a time of emergency, the availability of material supplies may prove of vital importance for the successful promotion of national policies. For this reason the augmentation of economic strength is equally important as the augmentation of military, political and cultural strength. The inclusion of the 'increase in production' as a major item in our program of national activities for the current year, as elucidated by the President in his New Year message, is thus easily appreciated.

"As Minister of Industry, it has fallen upon my lot to take a major role in the important work for the increase of national production. The task is an arduous one. China being primarily an agricultural nation, the major efforts must necessarily be directed toward agricultural improvement. In this connection the Ministry of Industry has already taken steps for the development of uncultivated land, afforestation, and improvement in the cultivation of cotton. Agricultural improvement areas have been instituted in the three provinces of Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei, while experimental model farms have also been established. Every assistance is being rendered to farmers for the improvement of their methods and implements.

**Japan's Help Mentioned**

"As a result of continuous efforts made since the return of the Government to the capital, signs are not lacking of the gradual rehabilitation of light industries in the lower reaches of the Yangtze, the area where industrial enterprises were comparatively developed before the days of the Sino-Japanese Affair. In this connection, the assistance rendered by our friendly Ally, through the restoration of large numbers of industrial plants formerly placed under military custody, must be specially mentioned.

"The development of mineral deposits in Central China has also been one of the major undertakings for general economic rehabilitation. The development of the coal deposits at Mantoushan is specially to be noted, as the production of coal from this district is estimated to contribute greatly toward local needs.

"Simultaneous with the increase of production, measures must also be taken for equality in distribution and economy in consumption. Without the latter, much of the results from increased production will be nullified.

"The Government has therefore decided to adopt the strongest measures to effect equality in distribution and economy in consumption through the application of rationing systems. Price control measures are being introduced through the establishment of special organs in charge. Speculation, hoarding and other illegal commercial activities are being strictly prohibited.

"As the President once said, war provides an opportunity for a thorough stock-taking of the people's spiritual strength. During the progress of the War of Greater East Asia, with China determined to share all comforts and hardships with her friendly Ally, Japan, it is to be hoped that the whole nation will respond to this call for general rehabilitation of the country. Thereby we shall fulfil our obligations to render assistance in the successfull prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

# INDUSTRY IN SOUTH AIDS JAPAN'S STAND

(Continued From Page 1)

this material there has developed swiftly and with production already in excess to that of pre-war days, the supply is enough for Japan's needs. By the possession of oil and the securing of bauxite, Japan can be said to have formed a solid foundation for further increasing its air fighting power

The development of iron mining has also been considerable and if transportation allows, in the 1943 fiscal year Japan will be able to get about ×× tons.

Copper is produced principally at the ×× mines in the Philippines. Destruction was considerably great and for that reason operation was somewhat delayed. However, due to the heroic efforts of those concerned and with the utilization of equipment at neighboring mines, mining was begun in October.

Concerning copper, work has also been started in the ×× mines in Burma, and this area also produces an ore which includes principally lead and zinc. It also produces an ore which contains nickel and cobalt. When the production of zinc reaches about the amount produced before the war Japan's requirements, from the standpoint of resources alone, will be fully supplied and together with the Philippines the supply of copper too will contribute greatly to Japan's copper resources. However, this mine lies far from ocean transportation routes and because it is far in the interior of Burma, there are some difficulties in transportation.

**Plenty of Tungsten**

Tungsten is an East Asiatic monopoly. The mines in Tavo and another point in Burma were secured without great damage done to them and with the amount available in China there is enough for Japan's needs.

3) Agricultural and forestry resources.

Concerning agricultural and forestry resources, the Southern Regions can be called the world's treasure house. The production of rubber, teak, copra, palm oil, quinine, Manila hemp and sugar is tremendous and is more than enough to supply the entire East Asiatic sphere. But, as has been said before, no passive steps for reduced production are being taken but efforts are being directed toward maintaining productive power so that it will serve to hold Japan's economic superiority in the world of tomorrow.

The conversion of rubber into gasoline has already reached a practical stage at the rubber production areas and the production of lubricating oil is about to become practical.

**Sugar Supply Ample**

The production of sugar in the Philippines and Java is far in excess of the needs of the Greater East Asiatic Sphere but it is being planned to make use of this to produce auto fuel alcohol and a basic material for aircraft fuel.

Concerning copra, palm oil and quinine, in relation to their importance those connected with their development or in their gathering have been functioning and with native inhabitants also fully taking part, the development of these products is being pushed.

To cultivate cotton, the resource lacking in Greater East Asia, increased production is being effected in selected parts of the Philippines, Burma, Java and North Borneo with the goal for the present placed at an output of several million piculs.

4) Foodstuffs.

Measures are being taken to make the civilian and military food supply in the Southern Regions entirely self-sufficient, to make it completely unnecessary to send any from Japan Proper. The production of rice in Malai has always been 2/3 less than what is needed so to decrease imports as much as possible plans have been laid for increased production of a kind upland rice. It is also being planned to stress thoroughly the standard of consumption and to import that amount still lacking from Burma, Thailand and Java.

Sumatra has always depended on the outside for 1/10 of its rice supply. It is being planned to increase the production of cereals and to import a small amount from Java. Java has exportable surpluses in rice and cereals (corn and others) and it is being planned to export these to areas lacking in these products. Burma's power to export rice is tremendous. Some will be exported to Malai, the rest will be stored in production areas, and other usages for this surplus are being studied. The Philippines produce not quite enough rice for its needs but excellent results are being attained in producing more.

## *Manchou Emperor Sends Greetings To King of Italy*

Domei

HSINKING, February 6.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo today was pleased to send a cordial message to King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy, congratulating the Italian ruler on the birth on February 2 of a princess to Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Italy.

## *Diet Informed Exchange Rate in China Holds*

(Continued From Page 1)

or Chinese, but in regard to goods that have direct bearing on the Chinese masses such as cotton and other agricultural produce we shall seek the cooperation of the Chinese as much as possible. We shall give full play to the initiative and responsibility of the Chinese as regards such goods.

**CRB Notes in Wider Use**

"With respect to the currency employed in these purchases, more and more Central Reserve Bank notes are coming into use even among the Japanese people as well as officials in China. For many purposes the military scrip had been in use but since March last year with the Central Reserve Bank note separated from the old fapi we have been giving every support to the efforts of the bank to extend the circulation of the new legal tender. Thus the field of its circulation has been greatly extended even among the Japanese.

"The currency unification work in Central and South China was completed, on the whole, in the course of last year as regards the principal cities and towns. I think that the situation now is such that there is no obstacle at all to the purchase of materials with Central Reserve Bank notes.

"As for the changes in the exchange rate between Japanese and Chinese currencies just mentioned. I think the interpellator refers to the old fapi. Last March the National Government abolished the linkage at parity between the Central Reserve Bank note and the old fapi and instituted a unitary system of currency. It was then that the exchange rate between scrip note was fixed at ¥18 against 100 yuan. Both the Chinese and Japanese authorities announced that this rate would be maintained. Thus, the rate has been enforced now nearly for a year. Our policy is to maintain this rate hereafter, too.

"In regard to purchase prices, they naturally depend on the demand and supply relations of commodities but, as a rule, goods are to be good at just and fair prices. As prices are generally higher in China than in Japan, various adjustments are necessary when buying in Japan from China. It is partly for such adjustments that the Foreign Trade Corporation Bill and the Exchange and Trade Adjustments Special Accounts Bill have been presented to the current session of the Diet. The idea is to make proper adjustments between the prices when we are selling goods to the other side and the prices when we are buying from the other side. To some extent we shall bear more or less financial burdens entailed in such transactions in order that we may secure the goods we require.

"As regards the question of high prices in China, I am aware that they are quite high. Prices first rise in such places as Shanghai and then the high trend spreads to the interior. This is due to the fact that imported goods have completely disappeared and speculations peculiar to China are rife. This is a big question for the welfare of the Chinese masses. It is our policy to control such tendencies as much as possible to protect their living. There is no fear at all of inflation due to the brisk issues of Central Reserve Bank notes, for they are merely taking the place of the old fapi that has been withdrawn from circulation in the course of the campaign against the Chungking legal tender launched last year."

# TO COMMEMORATE FALL OF SINGAPORE

**Six-Day Celebration to Be Held In Shonan for Collapse of Fortress on February 15**

Domei

SHONAN, February 5.—In commemoration of the first anniversary of the fall of Singapore on February 15, a full and varied program has been arranged, it was announced today.

Kigensetsu, Japanese Empire Day, on February 11, will mark the beginning of the six-day celebration.

A ceremony, marking the Japanese victory at Singapore which brought the Malay campaign to a close, will be held at the Dai-Toa Gekijo on February 15. High officers of the Army and Navy as well as of the Military Administration will participate in the program. Japanese residents and the general public will also be represented.

Completed after nine months of construction, the Shonan Jinja will be formally dedicated on this memorable anniversary day. Located some distance from the center of the city in the Bukit Timah district, the Shonan Jinja is expected to be the leading Shinto Shrine outside of Japan Proper.

For six days beginning Kigensetsu, an athletic program is also scheduled with rugby, field hockey, tennis and other sports events scheduled to be held on the Shonan Padang and at Jalan Besar Stadium under the direction of the Shonan Sports Association.

Lectures, exhibitions, motion pictures and musical program will also be presented to the public.

## OUTPUT OF CASTOR BEANS IN JAVA TO BE INCREASED

**Purchasing Price From Native Inhabitants Also Upped By 15 Per Cent**

Domei

DJAKARTA, February 6.—To encourage the production of castor beans in Java for increasing the output of castor oil, the Industrial Department of the Japanese Military Administration here has decided to raise the purchasing price of castor beans from native inhabitants by 15 per cent.

Meanwhile, a large-scale drive for increasing the production of castor beans within Java now is in full swing.

The distribution of castor seeds has been completely finished and the area of castor-bean plantations has been designated in the different provinces.

The progress of such arrangements, coupled with the present elevation of purchasing prices, it is generally believed, will advance swiftly the production of castor beans throughout the island.

## *Surabaya to Start City Bus Service From Empire Day*

Domei

SURABAYA, February 6.—Due to the necessity of increasing traffic facilities, a bus service will be opened for the public in this city from February 11, which is Kigensetsu or Empire Day of Japan. Heretofore, only streetcars, tricycles and carriages were used as means of urban transportation.

## *U.S. Navy Reports Are Contradictory*

(Continued from Page 1)

night of January 29 suddenly descended from the skies and raided the American fleet cruising around Guadalcanal Island. This was really unexpected to the American forces, because they were under the impression that Japan Air Forces must have withdrawn from these localities, having failed to make appearances in the last several weeks. Again, on February 2 the American fleet convoyed by air forces was attacked by Japanese airplanes at night."

**A.P. Scribe Reports**

Another A. P. war correspondent, Chas. MacMartley, wires as follows under the caption, "At the South Pacific Advance Base":

"Japanese Air Forces a week before conducted a daring attack on the American mobile unit in the sea south of Gaudalcanal Island. In the first night attack of January 29 one Japanese torpedo plane discharged a torpedo in spite of the fact that it was subjected to intensive anti-air raid gunfires. The raid was carried out after sunset. Taking advantage of lingering light, Japanese planes came darting over the American warships and it was difficult to fire at the enemy planes as they were flying at a low altitude and great speed.

"American gunners, however, finally spotted the Japanese torpedo planes by means of flares. Throughout that night all men on board kept awake. The second attack was launched on us on the afternoon of the following day. Japanese Air Forces discharged torpedoes and came flying toward American warships in the midst of anti-aircraft gunfires. American fighter planes responded to the enemy raid without delay with the result that a severe aerial combat ensued."

## Churchill at Tripoli

Prime Minister Winston Churchill visited Tripoli on February 3, together with Lieutenant-General Bernard L. Montgomery, commander of the British forces in the Middle East, General Sir Alan Francis Brooke, Chief of the General Staff, and Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, commander of the Eighth Army in North Africa, it was announced by the British Information Ministry, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei.


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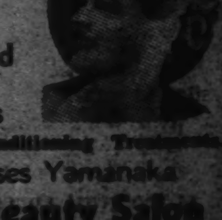

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# SOUTH PACIFIC FRONT PACKED WITH ACTION

## Savage-Like Enemy Being Crushed by Brave Japanese Soldiers

By YOSHIO NITTA
Former Member of the Army Press Corps

AT AN ADVANCE BASE IN THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC:—Locked in combat with an enemy who mangles the wounded under the tread of heavy tanks for the sheer lust of killing, soldiers of the Imperial Japanese Forces fight on despite untold difficulties in fever-ridden jungles while withstanding constant bombardment from the air and sea in their unremitting attack under the very shadows of enemy air bases.

One cannot restrain his tears in speaking of the rigors Japanese troops are undergoing in their advance along the very foot of enemy air bases. With enemy bombers dive-bombing and zooming overhead night and day, Japanese troops advance through the very screen of enemy strafing and bombardment. To allow oneself to be seen by an enemy plane is to invite the end, as the enemy, taking advantage of aerial superiority, drops unlimited number of bombs into our positions.

**Sending Supplies Hard**

Even the task of landing provisions and ammunition is difficult in the face of that aerial threat which means either directly engaging the enemy in dogfights or taking advantage of relaxed enemy surveillance.

And in transporting stores and ammunition to the advance lines, our forces must rely only on manpower. And this duty is done at night. A limited number of automobiles are used for quicker delivery, but even this must be done at night with light control necessitating a man walking about six feet ahead with a white handkerchief to guide the car. Horses cannot be used for they are not only clumsy but make ready targets for the enemy.

The sight of soldiers belaboring in their prodigious task of carrying dismantled parts of guns on their shoulders as they wend their way over mountains is one which brings tears to one's eyes. There are no roads that can be called such for the path winds along precipices and dense jungles. With both hands clasped together in front, they plod along without thought or feeling.

As there is no water along the mountain paths, the soldiers carry on their shoulders large bamboo water containers which measure about three feet long. A small regulation canteen is not enough. It is only after overcoming such difficulties that with sweat and blood a shell is finally fired into enemy positions.

Foodstuff, moreover, is scarce. Marine transportation under the very wings of enemy planes is drastically limited while at times even after provisions are landed, they are destroyed by shell-fire from enemy warships or from bombardment from the air.

Not even a banana or papaya tree is in sight to alleviate shortage of food. Only coconuts grow along the shores of the island, but that supply soon is exhausted. Needless to say, there are no cows or pigs at the front line. Not a dog or a cat can be seen. All we can do is to await supplies by sea.

**Cooking Difficult Item**

Cooking meals is another trying task. Smoke from fires invites fierce enemy bombardment from morning till night. To prevent observation from the enemy at night, cooking fires are built in a hole dug in the earth, but this too has difficulties no end. Pickled plums and bean paste constitute the only dishes on most occasions. When attacks from enemy planes are at their height, it is impossible to prepare food to eat.

On the other hand, the damp, moisture-filled atmosphere of the jungle is not only bad for the body but affords grounds for breeding malaria carrying mosquitoes. Thus, many soldiers become ill from both the lack of food and from illness.

The task of anti-aircraft battery units is a most difficult one. The enemy doesn't let up even for an hour in their air attacks. Enemy bombers concentrate their attacks on artillery, anti-aircraft positions and on camp-kitchen sites, especially on anti-aircraft batteries.

Soldiers are wont to sing lustily, but on this front they have forgotten their songs. Activity on this sector is not paced on such an easy, carefree tempo. These are soldiers of the front lines who no longer sing.

**Fight to Last Man**

"It's amiss to take this war of all wars unconcernedly," the Staff-Officer declared. "The entire army must fight as one body and one mind. The enemy must be destroyed to the last man!"

Under adverse conditions which defy comprehension and where enemy planes take advantage of advantageous terrain to roar constantly overhead, the Imperial Forces, far south from the equator, fight on in battles which are "massacre after massacre." Capture! They fight with no such luke-warm feeling. Annihilation! That's still too commonplace for our battlefront. Not a bone or piece of flesh is left on the field of battle. It's the spirit of devastating the very life of the enemy.

The enemy is not human. He is ruthless and cannabalistic. He is but an animal. He is a savage beast with weapons in hand. He is a beast who for years has masqueraded under the cloak of civilization. Suffering defeat after defeat once the Greater East Asia War broke out, the enemy's true characteristics were bared after being pressed to the very limit. To break steel one must use steel. Tender human passions as well as the way of a human being are already useless. It has gone to the point where it's kill to survive.

**Brutality Is Not the Word**

A contingent of our wounded troops were walking along in a procession. The enemy, who spied these wounded men, dispatched tanks to the scene which roared down upon these defenseless men from the rear and mashed them under the heavy tread of these iron monsters. Those who fled to right and left of the oncoming tanks were mowed down by machine-gun fire.

Should a soldier be spied in the jungle, the enemy will soon drop countless tens of shells into the area. A light from a camp fire which might catch the eye of the enemy means a barrage of fire from the enemy for an hour, even two. It's not limited only from the sky, but the barrage comes from enemy warships off-shore as well.

The battle rages on at this front not as a struggle to gain ground, but aims at the annihilation of an enemy race. The spirit that burns in the breasts of our soldiers can be readily surmised.

The Greater East Asia War signifies one great decisive battle of the universe. It's a sanguinary battle to the death. At this battlefront where the enemy is driven by beastly feelings one must win to victory and that only by slaying the enemy. That is the one and only way.

Fighting does not mean war, but victory alone in battle means war. Death itself must mean victory. Defeat, despite the most difficult conditions, relegates one to that of a laughing stock. Win! Whatever one does, win, one must, to victory.

After seeing with mine own eyes and experiencing enemy atrocities at the frontline in the south Pacific and bearing hardships together with the men, I cannot but give voice to these feelings. And to those who have tasted the rigors of battle comes the unanimous resolution to fight on and work on to final victory.

# 'MISSING'—A TALE OF GRIM, STERN COURAGE AND HEROISM

## Behind the Mystery of Men Who Do Not Return, in Brief, Terse Finality of Communiques Are a Thousand Thrills, the Story of Soldiers of Steel...

On December 15, giant planes of Japan's Army Air Force swept across the skies of Chittagong, India's sanctuary for American and British air-raiders, wrought lightning devastation upon the huge, enemy airfield, and once again swept toward distant, mist-veiled horizons, wings spread in classic symmetry of file formation.

One plane did not return. On the records, it was listed among the missing—the "missing," behind whose terse finality ever lie untold tales of heroism and courage. "Lieutenant Toshio Haraguchi, missing."

On the thirteenth day following the attack, four disheveled figures made their way toward the visible front line of the Japanese troops. Three were Japanese, one a Burmese. In the light of the fast breaking dawn, whose transparent flush was suffusing the shadowed world in golden splendor, the three seemed ludicrously young, and yet the firm set of their lips, the steady composure of their eyes belied their youthful appearance, and bespoke of them as men.

Their steps were light, buoyant, for with their forces now in sight, their days of wandering across 300 kilometers of unfamiliar territory gave promise of coming to a close. The men walked steadily toward the encampment and hailed its scattered members. To their curious but friendly inquiries, the leader replied.

"I am Lieutenant Haraguchi. We have returned from enemy territory."

With his two companions, he answered their queries, and slowly, from the facts these men disclosed, was woven the story of "missing men."

**Tale of Missing Men**

The story they told was a strange one....

Four were in the plane, the Lieutenant, Sergeant Major Kawano, and Corporals Takahashi and Kimura. They had been soaring tranquilly for some time in the sweet freshness of the crips air, heading steadily toward the Chittagong airfield. Keen excitement filled them, for they were courting danger with all its accompanying thrills.

The mottled, irregular landscape stretched dizzily below, a confused blob of erratic colors. Vaguely in the distance, the drab, chocolate color of wide, barren fields came into view. Someone pointed emphatically toward the nearing field and voiced the thought,

"Chittagong!"

From the heights, Chittagong seemed but a miniature counterpart of the famous air base. It seemed to lie in languid, deceptive serenity.

Without warning, the anticipated counter-attack from the enemy started, and as the anti-aircraft guns kept on an incessant volley of fire, round, steel-blue puffs of smoke popped intermittenly across the sky, suspended momentarily against the blue, fading thence into nothingness.

The sharp impact of bullets beat a staccatto patter against the planes. Breaking through the heavy barrage, the giant aquilae of the airs tilted for a downward swoop... the release of sudden bombs.. the thunderous shock of bursting missiles... shattering devastation, ruin. Thick voluminous clouds of black, stifling smoke billowed skywards, smudging the heavens' clear transparency.

In frantic alarm, those on the ravaged airfields below, turned loose the protective networks of balloon barrages in the path of the pirouetting divers. A swift manipulation, a sudden turn, and the planes had adroitly dodged the snare.

**Flames From Engine**

The four in their plane were working feverishly. A stream of vivid flames blazed forth from the left engine of their plane, scorching black the duralumin. Wind pressure had wrenched open a ghastly hole, and the left wing seemed on the verge of momentary collapse. The gauge on the panel was already registering a total ceasure of gasoline flow from the tank. The plane hung unsteadily in the air, its faltering movements foretelling an inevitable spin.

As the crippled plane wavered uncertainly in the sky, 10 enemy Hurricane fighters bore into the aerial fight. From below, shots from the anti-aircraft guns were finding their marks perilously close. A sudden shock unsteadied the helpless plane, and its right wing was ripped through, leaving a gaping hole more than two feet in diameter. At the same time, two of the 10 fighters directed their attack upon the damaged plane, shooting a hail of bullets.

The speed of the engine fell alarmingly. The men were working with grim, systematic precision. The two young corporals, Takahashi and Kimura, clung tenaciously to their machine-guns, directing a continuous flow of fire. Their young faces were set in stern, rigid lines, a cold mask showing neither fear not elation. Their eyes were hard, unflinching.

**Takahashi Killed**

A subtle change seemed to have taken place in Takahashi. He stiffened slightly. A vivid ring of white touched his tight lips. A shadow seemed to cross his clear, steady eyes. They closed wearily, and he slumped quietly down.

Kimura gazed quietly at his companion. He knew, somehow, that life had fled, that another soul had gone to join the realm of his ancestral beings. He turned once again to his task, and there was about him a hard, ruthless intentness.

With their objective well-accomplished, the planes once more stretched their majestic wings toward distant horizons. They sped rapidly for their base.

The Lieutenant coaxed his faltering plane, and for 20 minutes urged it forward on its right engine alone. Before him, he saw the others, rapidly winging their way, already several kilometers ahead. His lips tightened, for the plane was in no condition for the long return flight to the base.

He searched grimly for some enemy objective against which he might crash. Below and ahead, there stretched only miles of tropic wilderness. He glanced at his comrades, and found them watching him with startling intensity. He turned once more to the stretching scenery. Was it better to destroy themselves in a lonely wildness where death could achieve no good? Or was it better to struggle gallantly to the last for the potential good they might achieve in the future? He looked again at his companions, and in their quiet eyes read the answer, "Fight!"

Sighting a suitable field, he slowed for a landing. As he moved to lower the wheels and the flaps, he instinctively realized they were stuck. An imperceptible tension shadowed his face. Killing the speed of the plane by pointing its nose upwards, he made for the rising ground.

**Makes Landing**

A violent shock jarred the plane as it struck. Its body ripped apart, skidding furiously on its own momentum. The three in the plane scrambled hastily out, and as hot flames began licking the crumbled structure, dragged the body of their dead comrade from the ruins. In thirty short seconds the plane was enveloped in blazing flames.

For some time, the three stood silently watching the fire, then gathering the body of their friend, they turned toward the wilderness. A kilometer's walk brought them to a quiet, sequestered site, whose tranquil surroundings gave promise of peace and shelter to their departed comrade. Enlisting the aid of native inhabitants in the vicinity, they dug a shallow grave and laid to eternal rest the body of Corporal Takahashi.

Offering a silent prayer of peace, the three headed eastward. As they covered the long miles, the Lieutenant glanced from time to time at the shabby helmet, which had belonged to the young Corporal, the picture of his elderly parents, and his worn diary. In its back pages, he found a dried keepsake of a pressed cherry blossom, a silent testimony to an inherent love of beauty.

Day gave way to night, and night deepened into the witching hour. Steadily they pressed forward. At midnight they reached a fountain, whose soft murmur echoed into the stillness of the night. With thick entanglements of jungle vegetation flanking the course of the stream, they were unable to proceed further. Stopping along its banks, they rested in the tranquil solitude of night. The temperature had dropped, and it was bitterly cold.

It was nine before they finally awoke. The morning had already advanced far toward noon, setting the day ablaze in the tropic sun. Drinking deeply of the clear, cool waters of the spring, they started on their long journey ahead.

**Interminable March**

Some time had passed, when they came upon another stream. To course through the jungle was becoming difficult, besides which there was ever the danger of encountering the jungle's many unwelcome denizens. To avoid unnecessary peril, they decided to take to the stream. For hours, they trudged against the downward flow, working their way steadily toward its distant source. Water squeezed incessantly into their long boots, oozing uncomfortably around their feet. Walking became increasingly difficult.

To shorten the long hours ahead and to forget their fatigue, they often sang at the top of their voices. Time sped, and about five in the afternoon, they reached the river's end.

They looked about for some natural course, but finding none, were forced to plunge into the shadows of the pathless jungle wilderness. Time seemed at a stand-still. Once they emerged upon the heights of a steep precipice and were compelled to retrace their steps.

Time had lost its significance, when they at last sighted people. Eagerly they approached a small native village, whose curious inhabitants were regarding them with friendly interest. Welcoming the worn travellers, they supplied them with a dinner of some highly seasoned squash and rice. Finding nothing with which to eat, the three proceeded to devour the food with their fingers, much to the pleasure of the villagers, and later, were stocked with food enough for a second meal.

With the arrival of the third day, they discovered that their watches had ceased to beat. Some time during the morning, they continued on their journey, and following a stream on its downward course, they persisted steadily hour after hour.

**Natives Offer to Guide**

It was on this river course that they came upon a group of native inhabitants, and from them learned that the British or the Americans were near. Seeing the thoughtful faces of the three men, the natives cheerfully offered to guide them to a village in the jungle.

Through the tangle of seemingly unmarked jungle wilds, they walked, working ever deeper into its heart. Once they came upon the giant footsteps of wild elephants, and in the crushed, broken trees and plants, read the silent story of their wild, reckless stampede.

An hour passed, another, and another, before they finally reached the village. Here they ate and rested, and once again, guided by three of the genial villagers, continued to the next settlement.

Village after village they covered, until with the close of day they reached their last. Here the houses were constructed entirely of bamboo. Their roofs, their pillars, their floors, all possessed the satin-finished luster of highly polished bamboo, reminding one of some strange kingdom of age-glossed, antique wares. Its people were dark of complexion, its men in loin cloths and its women in short skirts. They added an odd touch of mystery and queerness to the atmosphere.

Morning broke clear again, and with two native guides from the village, the three continued on their way. Following the course of rivers, where rivers existed, taking to lonely jungle trails when waterways gave out, they progressed, steadily nearing their destination.

Morning gave way to noon, and noon had relinquished its reign to night when they neared the vague outlines of a village. As they came within its view, shouts of "Nippon! Nippon!" filled their ears. Before the village entrance, its entire population was upon its knees, shouting to them in welcome. The three men were, strangely, embarrassed.

A feeling of festive gaiety suffused the air. There were feasts of taro and chicken, for it was cotton harvesting time.

From these people, they learned that the enemy forces had retreated but a short time before from that vicinity. Village after village had been plundered, its inhabitants robbed and killed. In the stoic telling of tales, lay an undercurrent of hate and bitterness.

**Continue Endless Journey**

They continued on their way again the following morning, this time with Monrun and Shapai, guides from the village. Others had preceded them to hack a way through the jungle entanglement, making easier their progress. It was during their advance that they learned that Shapai at 37 was already the grandfather of two children. Somehow, the fact filled them with immense pleasure.

The day passed uneventfully, and they stopped at another settlement whose regal chieftain demanded to be taught Japanese. After a slight respite, they started once again.

They arose early the next morning amid the clamor of voices and laughter in the village where they had stopped overnight. Making preparations for departure, they were confronted by several of the inhabitants, who, with heavy axes slung beside their bare hips, offered to guard them through the jungle.

It must have been some time during the middle of the day, when a heated argument arose among their self-appointed guards. It concerned, evidently, the mountain which they must of necessity cross.

"To attempt crossing the mountain at night is to court danger. It is better to stop overnight at the next village, and continue in the morning," protested some.

Others opposed, "No, it is futile to wait. Let us continue."

A heated discussion of the pros and cons ensued, and it was decided that they should continue. With the decision, several of the inhabitants made hasty preparations to return to the village for food and water, for to continue meant camping upon heights of the mountain.

The three Army men gazed quietly at one another, and each, in his own way, felt humbled at the kindness and efforts of these men.

**Three Continue Alone**

The seventh day found them with only their guides, Monrun and Shapai. Indecision seemed to fill the two, and from them, the three learned that, from here, they were uncertain of the route. Telling their guides to return to their village, the three continued alone.

It was inevitable that they lose their way, and yet, they stuck tenaciously to their long march. Suddenly, a voice hailed them from the distance, and they saw the smiling countenances of Monrun and Shapai. Anxious and skeptical about permitting them to wander alone, the two had followed their trail to assure themselves of their safety.

Heartened, the five together scaled the mountain, eventually coming out upon a wide stream. Once again they took to the waterway. For seven long hours, they plunged waist deep in the cold water, and with night, camped along its lonely shores. There was, in that vicinity, another village but its people were of a different tribe from that of Monrun and Shapai. The men silently fashioned crude bamboo spears, and kept alternate watch throughout the night. In the stillness, they heard a sudden whisper of echoing cannons somewhere in the distance.

It was at nine o'clock of the following night that they learned at a small village on the mountainside that the Japanese and British forces had clashed the night before. Leaving this settlement about eleven the next morning, they climbed steadily to the summit of the mountain.

Below stretched the winding waters of the River X. A fierce gladness suffused the tired men, for they had neared their journey's end. They walked rapidly, and by six in the evening, neared a village along its banks.

Sudden confusion reigned, and a native, evidently the chieftain, rushed to confront them with a huge hunting rifle. Upon seeing the men, however, his cold hostility gave way to hearty welcome, and in apologetic terms, informed the three that he had mistaken them for British soldiers.

Leaving this beaming gentleman, they started off early next morning. They had hoped to find boats, but having no luck, were forced to trudge the entire day. It was the tenth day of their wandering.

On the eleventh, they encountered a group of natives, who asked them to inspect an enemy plane which had crashed near their dwellings. They related the size of the wings, the men in the planes, the clothes they wore. It was from these good people that they received bananas, the first fruit they had eaten since their forced landing.

**Take a Boat**

The following day, a boat was made ready for the men, but owing to its smallness, the guide who accompanied them, was forced to walk along the river bank. They floated downstream for some eight hours and found the river gradually widening toward its mouth. It was on this day that they finally discarded their shred-like coats.

They rested for a short while at a fairly large-sized village, and then, taking with them a Burmese guide, who could speak some English, they proceeded on their journey.

In the early morning of the thirteenth day, possibly about two o'clock, they took off, for their destination could certainly not be too far off. The moon was out, and lit the world in pale, luminescent splendor.

They had obtained another boat, and the four in their two vessels, rowed systematically down the stream. Occasionally, the Burmese guide burst into some strange song whose words they were unable to understand.

Dawn had begun to creep across the horizon when someone pointed to the distance and exclaimed,

"Japanese soldiers!"

They rowed eagerly in the direction. A song was in their hearts, for they had returned alive. They were back "home."

It was exactly 5:30 in the morning when they first heard familiar Japanese words. Disheveled, worn, tired, they had traversed 300 kilometers of strange, enemy territory back to their people.

"Lieutenant Haraguchi, missing" had returned.

# U.S. STEEL PRODUCTION IS BARELY SUFFICIENT

## Senate Committee Report Reveals Delay, Non-Cooperation, Mistakes in Output

The National Defense Research Committee of the U.S. Senate reported on February 4 concerning the lack of progress in the production of steel in the United States, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei, quoting Washington dispatches.

The report pointed out that the extent of the production of steel in the United States for this year is barely sufficient to fill the needs for the current war.

The Committee alleged that the causes for the shortage in the productive output lie in three basic points.

1. The underestimation by military authorities of the quantity of steel needed.

2. The cautious business policy followed by the large steel concerns in the expansion of production, due to fear of a possible market reaction at the close of the war.

3. The delay made by the Wartime Production Office in placing steel manufacture under the wartime structure.

### India Uninterested in War

STOCKHOLM—The London Financial News is bitterly complaining that despite her relatively favorable financial position, India was contributing only little to the British war expenditures and was granting credits only against deposits of Indian bonds in British hands.

# ENEMY RECOGNIZES JAPAN'S FAIRNESS

## Anglo-American Press Sees Justice of Tojo's Statements; Authorities Worried

Externally, the American and British government authorities have taken an attitude of nonchalance toward the numerous important statements made by Prime Minister Hideki Tojo at the sessions of the Imperial Diet relative to Burma, but the reports of the Anglo-American press show a definite trend toward recognition of the impartial policies which are taken by the Japanese Government, according to a report from a special Domei correspondent in Lisbon on February 4.

The assurance of Burma's independence before the end of the current year has drawn particular concern, as shown by a dispatch sent to the Daily Herald by their special correspondent in Calcutta, who reported as follows:

"Even The Statesman, a paper with British affiliations, is showing marked inclinations for a policy of centralization of governmental powers, and has demanded an explanation as to whether or not the British government is planning to revive the degenerate administrative structure which was used in the past in Burma."

A special editorial of the Daily Herald which commented on the Burma problem averred that the British government should have made a special announcement concerning their policy toward the territories which fell into Japanese hands, and then promised, beforehand, their plans for a new political structure for Burma, based on the principles of the Atlantic Charter, instead of the plans for the revival of the old administrative organization.

Political circles in London are reported to be of the opinion that the British government has absolutely no intention of endowing political freedom or rights to the Burmese people.


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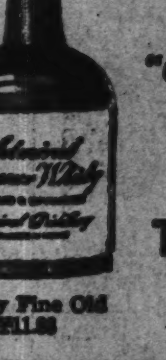
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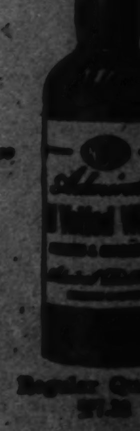

Regular Quality

# SKI MEET AT NIKKO NOW IN FULL SWING

## This Year's Events Place Emphasis on Physical Training, Mass Participation

Two intercollegiate champions, Yuichiro Sasakawa of Waseda and Kenichi Yamamoto of Meiji, showed their flying steel edges to a crack field of entrants Saturday, as the four-day ski competition of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet moved into full swing at Oku-Nikko.

Clocked in the good time of 1 hour 22 minutes and 57 seconds, Kenichi Yamamoto finished first in the men's open 18 meters long-distance race. Yuichiro Sasakawa, intercollegiate salom champion, tearing down the difficult course of 5,800 meters captured the downhill race in the time of 4 minutes and 49 seconds.

Today will see the close of competition with a heavy program of events in all divisions. Keeping with the main theme of the meet which emphasizes national fitness and mass victory rather than individual skill, mass ski hikes by some 300,000 skiers will be held at various ski courses throughout the nation.

On Friday, Fumio Hirano of Karafuto scored an upset by winning the gruelling 40-kilometer endurance race over a crack field of 60 contestants in 3 hours 20 minutes and 26 seconds.

In sweeping the field, Hirano displayed steady swift pace over the entire distance, wearing down such favorites as Moriya Yamada, two-time consecutive winner from Aomori Prefecture. Yamada finished a poor fifth. Hitio from Akita finished as runner-up with a time of 3 hours 21 minutes and 20 seconds.

Another important competion saw Hokkaido win the women's open inter-prefectural grand slalom. Misses Ichioka, Shiraiwa and Uyeda teamed up to take the event in 17 minutes 36.6 seconds.

**SUMMARIES**

**Men's Open**

40 kilometers endurance race: Won by Fumio Hirano (Karafuto) Time 3 hr 20:26; Hitio (Akita) second, Time 3 hr 21:20; Miwa (Karafuto) third, Time 3 hr 21:47; Sekido (Sapporo) fourth; Yamada (Aomori) fifth; Nara (Waseda) sixth.

5,800 meters downhill slalom race: Won by Yuichiro Sasakawa (Waseda) Time 4:49.0; Wakamoto (Manchoukuo) second, Time 5:07.0; Hashimoto (Waseda) third, Time 5:16.6; Katagiri (Nagano City Club) fourth; Sato (Saitama) fifth; Miyazaki (Keio) sixth.

Combined downhill race: Won by Yuichiro Sasakawa (Waseda) 477.40; Katagiri (Nagano City Club) second 498.92; Hashimoto (Waseda) third, 507.44; Wakamoto (Manchoukuo) fourth; Miyazaki (Keio) fifth; Sato (Saitama) sixth.

18 meters long distance race: Won by Kenichi Yamamoto (Meiji) Time 1 hr 22:57; Shiraku (Karafuto Railway Bureau) second Time 1 hr 24:02; Yamada (Aomori forestry bureau) third Time 1 hr. 24:08; Kuwabara (Karafuto forestry) fourth; Kido (Otaru railway) fifth; Masuda (Niigata) sixth.

**Women's Open**

Grand Slalom, Inter-prefectural race: Won by Hokkaido, (Ichioka, Shiraiwa, Uyeda) Time 17:36.6; Akita (Hirazumi, Sabe, Sakata) second Time 20:10.2; Niigata third; Karafuto fourth; Aomori fifth; Ibaraki sixth.

# LAND HANDED TO FARMERS

## Unclaimed Property In Macedonia To Be Cultivated

SOFIA—Two-thirds of the unclaimed land totalling about 160,000 acres—in Macedonia, which were seized in 1942 by the Ministry of Agriculture, has now been handed over to settlers for the purpose of cultivation, it was revealed here.

Part of the land has also been placed at the disposal of the farmers for the building of 481 schools for their children.

Unclaimed land in other parts of Macedonia were also handed over to rural communities.

## Y.C.A.C. Handball Game

A handball game will be played at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's field in Negishi this afternoon when the Club's first eleven will meet the Taiku Gakko from 2:30 p.m. sharp. The following players will play for the Y.C. and A.C. Messrs Ketel, Agajan, Weiss, Schoene, Rapp, Omechen, Schmidt, Fachtmann, Kracwietz, Bernstein, Petroff, Ludde-Nurath, Harriss (captain), Planas.

## Italy Honors Yokoyama

SHANGHAI—Lieutenant-Colonel Hikozane Yokoyama, former spokesman of the Japanese Army Press Section in Shanghai, was recently awarded by King Emperor of Italy with the Officer Rank of the Order of the Crown of Italy in recognition of the sincere and wholehearted efforts made by him in promoting [illegible] Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Italy.

# STRANGER THAN FICTION

# Music Notes

The first instance of a xylophone virtuoso appearing as the featured soloist of a symphony concert in this country is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, at the Hibiya Public Hall, when Yoichi Hiraoka will play an arrangement of Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" and the "Rumanian Dance No. 1" by G. Enescu, contemporary Rumanian composer and conductor. The occasion will be the 16th periodical subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Manfred Gurlitt, who will also present Schumann's "Manfred" Overture and Tchaikovski's Fourth Symphony in F minor.

In a recital at the Sangyo Kaikan from 6:30 p.m. Tuesday, Fery Lorant, resident Hungarian violinist, will play selections by Vitali, Cesar Franck, Joachim, Bela Bartok, Jenoe Hubay, Paganini, Couperin, and de Falla, assisted at the piano by Miss Sonoko Tanaka.

The Kokusai Bunka Gakuin Chorus will hold its first independent concert under the baton of Kojiro Kobune from 7 p.m., Saturday, February 13, at the Sangyo Kaikan. Selections from Bach's Passion according to St. John; and pieces for male, female, and mixed chorus, by Tchaikovski, Borodin, Moussourgski, Wolf, Grieg, Dvorak, Gounod, Wagner, and others will be heard.

Popular opera selections will be offered in a vocal solo, ensemble, and chorus program at the Nihon Seinenkan, from 6:30 p.m. Saturday, February 13. Madam Fumiko Yotsuya, alto; Misses Chieko Komori, Kiyoko Otani, and Mieko Suzuki, sopranos; Ryozo Okuda, tenor; Hidekichi Hibino, barytone, and several other singers, as well as the Japan Chorus Society conducted by Jiro Okazaki, will appear.

Miss Yaoko Kaitani, well-known young dancer, will present a repeat performance of her fourth solo and ballet program at the Hibiya Public Hall, from 6 p.m. today. A Waltz Ballet with music from Chopin, and "Moon over Bali", a new ballet with music directed by Kazuo Yamada, are featured on the program.

The Eighth Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert (Bach Cycle No. 4) which was to take place at the Aoyama Kaikan on Tuesday, February 16, has had to be postponed till Tuesday, March 2, 6:30 p.m., owing to an illness of the conductor, Professor Klaus Pringsheim.

Akira Suzuki, cello, of the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, will be presented in a recital with the assistance of the orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock, from 7 p.m., Tuesday, February 16, at the Hibiya Public Hall. Haydn's Cello Concerto in D major, and Lalo's Cello Concerto in D minor are the chief items on the program, which also contains Mozart's "Don Giovanni" Overture.

The Chosen Music Troupe, which appeared at the Gunjin Kaikan in a series of performances from January 31 to February 2, will be billed at the Kokusai Gekijo in Tokyo from Thursday, February 18, after completing its performances at the Osaka Gekijo where it is booked for a week beginning Thursday, February 11.

Madam Taneko Seki, soprano, will appear in a vocal recital with a group of young singers from her studio, at 6:30 p.m., Friday, February 18, at the Nihon Seinenkan. Piano solo selections are also billed.

Professor Leonid Kreutzer's fifth piano recital at the Hibiya Public Hall which was to be held January 25 has been postponed till Monday, February 22, when it will be held from 6:30 p.m. with the same program as originally announced. Professor Roman Dukson, cello, will assist in the performance.

The Kokusai Bunka Gakuin is offering its 28th Welfare Culture Concert at the Kyoritsu Hall, from 1 and 5:30 p.m., Saturday, February 19, with performances by Miss Mitsuyo Suwa, violin; Madam Chizuko Asano, soprano; and Madam Lydia Schapiro, piano.

# On Benefit Program

These talented artists will appear in a benefit program for the Nisei Association of Nippon at the Hibiya Public Hall on the evening of February 18. They are Miss Yoko Matsukuma, pianist, (top left) and Miss Miho Nagato, soprano, and the world famous xylophonist, Yoichi Hiraoka. There will also be a choral number by the Nippon Chorus Society.

# Concert Reviews

By ONAMUN-MSA

**Tamaki Miura and Michio Miyagi**

There was a joint recital by a veteran soprano, Madame Miura, and one of Japan's foremost Koto players, Michio Miyagi, last Tuesday, evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program was as follows: "Chidori" (The Plover) for koto and vocal solo; (a) The Cosmos, (b) The Wagtail, (c) Lullaby, (d) To the Eternal Lady; (a) The Flower Gardens, and (b) "Greet with the Hand-drum" for koto and Chorus conducted by Miss Yosiko Ito, Piano accompaniment by Jiro Akamatu.

Prior to the Commencement of the program, three verses written for the wounded soldiers were recited by Madame Miura with Mr. Miyagi at the koto. The first item, the "Chidori," is a well-known classic in the literature of koto. The work was written by one of the foremost exponents of the instrument in the latter half of the last century. Like all masterpieces, it has several elements that would withstand the test of time; it is gratefully written for koto with due regard to the sonority and the possibilities of the instrument, and the general conception is clearly defined with a certain amount of universal appeal in the melodic-line. In the cadenza-like "Ainote," practically all the possibilities of the instrument are brought to the fore.

A word about koto; it is a national musical instrument and occupies the same place as the pianoforte does in the west. It is a horizontal harp with a dimension of approximately two arms' length and half an arm's width; the main body (i.e. the sound-box) being made of paulownia wood generally and strung with 13 silk-woven strings of same thickness; the difference in pitch being adjusted by moving the 13 bridges along the sound board; the sound-box is constructed in the usual manner of hollowed chamber with an "outlet" hole bored at one end of the sound-box facing downward; the thickness of the sound-box is not more than a few inches roughly speaking.

When the instrument is not in use, all the bridges are taken down to release the tension of the strings, which is not very high. The koto is placed horizontally from left to right in front of one, the plucking side on the right. The tuning is effected by placing the bridges at certain intervals and the further relative tuning is done by moving the bridges to the left or right. Before a composition is played, the scale is pre-determined accordingly; the scale is not diatonic, therefore it neither major nor minor (though "minor mode" predominates in general); offhand, it sounds like a "diminished seventh glorified."

Most of the modern compositions for koto, one regrets, are not in keeping with the "Furuzawa Kengyo" tradition; the old masters knew how to write for koto with fine musical conceptions and a means to express them appropriately, but most of the modern works, despite technical advancement, lack definiteness in conception and disregard of the possibilities of the instrument; thus, they sound not only uninteresting but very often undignified. It is well advised for the would-be modern composers to study more deeply such well-known classics as "Rokudan," "Midare," "Kaede," and "Shiki." The complexities of the means would not cover the poverty of the contents; how simply and effectively the old masters wrote down their conceptions so full of meaning.

**Nobutoshi Tsuda and Miss Hideko Tsuda**

There was a dance recital last Wednesday evening at the Nippon-Seinen Hall in Tokyo. The program: 1. Affection, 2. The Posy of Hope, 3. Op. 70 No. 6, 4. Op. 8, 5. Ethic, 6. Assimilation, 7. Introspection, 8. A Slant-Line, 9. Oblivion, 10. The Earth Conflagration, 11. Disintegration, 12. Sentimentality, 13. Contest.

Took part were Nobutoshi Tsuda, Miss Hikedo Tsuda, Mrs. Ikuko Tsuda, Miss Akiko Asabuki, Miss Yoko Takagi, and others.

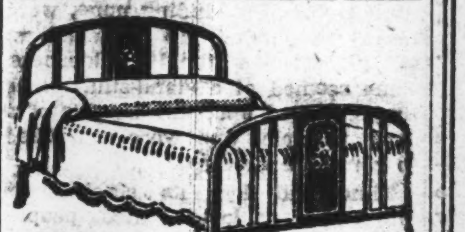
As the items suggest, all the dances performed were modern and symbolic in character. Dance is a music in movement, therefore the rhythmic sense is just as important as the depiction of a certain conception.

In the items, "The Earth Conflagration," Miss Ikuko Tsuda (one of the best pupils from Tsuda Dancing School), showed a good sense of rhythm and general understanding of the movements as expressed in the items; a thought more flexibility in the rhythm and nuance in the general movement would have added so much to her already very promising performance.

**The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra With Mary Estelle Iwamoto As Soloist**

An orchestral concert evening was arranged by the Tomon Music Appreciation Club last Thursday evening at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program: Beethoven's Third Symphony, Op. 55, in E-flat Major (Eroica); Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole" for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 21 (the movements played were 1st, 2nd, 4th, and 5th; the 3rd Movement—Intermezzo—was omitted altogether); and, Wagner's Tannhauser-Overture. Kazuo Yamada conducted throughout.

Miss Iwamoto played the "Symphonie Espagnole" in good style and with a charming tone in spite of occasional lapses from mnemonic troubles and deviation from true intonation which is quite unexpected and unusual. In the andante, a thought more dramatic intensity would have added so much to her playing and perhaps a shade more lightness was wanted in the last movement. However, it was enjoyable on the whole.

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# GOV'T NOW CONTROLS LEADING IRON PLANTS

### Commerce Ministry Notifies Foundries on Commencement Of State Management

In view of the rapidly increasing demand for iron, the Commerce and Industry Ministry on January 27 delivered notifications to principal ironfoundries in Japan Proper relative to the commencement of state control of those factories in accordance with the Factory Control Ordinance. This is the second time the ordinance is being applied by the state since its enactment for the first time in May last when principal aluminum factories in the country were placed under the control of the state, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The Factory Control Ordinance was enacted in accordance with the provisions of Item 1, Article 13 of the National Mobilization Law, and was promulgated on May 4, 1942. The ordinance consists of 15 articles. When the state deems it necessary to place any factory or workshop under state control in accordance with the National Mobilization Law, the competent Minister will consult with the Prime Minister before he applies the ordinance.

The state control of any such factory takes effect simultaneously with the delivery of a notification to the effect in the name of the competent Minister. In the notification are written down:

1. The name and location of the factory or workshop to be placed under the control of state.
2. The limit of the control of state.
3. The rank and name of the Government official to be stationed at the factory or workshop for the execution of all duties concerning the control of the factory or workshop.

By virtue of the ordinance in question, the competent Minister is required to dispatch an official to any such factory or workshop in order to keep it under the control and supervision of the Government.

The ordinance by no means affects the ownership of the proprietor, it being intended for the acceleration of production by the factory or workshop placed under state control. The Government, by virtue of the ordinance, will give necessary orders, so that the factory or the workshop in view may make the most of the labor, raw-materials, and electricity placed at its disposal.

The measure just taken by the Government is expected to produce a far-reaching effect in increasing the production of iron.

## RAMIE TO BE CULTIVATED IN MALAI AND SUMATRA

### 25,000 Hectares to Be Planted With Fiber—Oil From Seeds Used as Lubricant

Oil taken from the seeds of Ramie, special product of the tropical zones, is traditionally used for medicinal purposes and as raw material of soap. Moreover, there is an ever-increasing demand for this oil for use as high-grade lubricant for the airplane machinery.

It is from this viewpoint that the Japanese Military Administration in Shonan is now going ahead with the comprehensive program it has mapped out for the cultivation of this plant over extensive areas in Malai and Sumatra, and there, our authorities are encouraging local farmers to redouble their efforts for the cultivation of this plant on a larger scale. A number of State-managed farms have also been newly set up under the guidance of agricultural experts, reports a Domei correspondent from Shonan, according to the Nippon Sangyo.

The areas chosen for the cultivation of this plant are centered in North Sumatra, Johore State in Malai and the four states of Palembang, Lampung, Jambi and Bencoolen, aggregating 25,000 hectares. It is expected that the seeding will be completed by next March at the latest.

It will be recalled that the cultivation of ramie has hitherto been more or less confined to Java, French Indo-China, and Malai, while this industry has been noticeably ignored in these regions, except in some places in Java, due to the larger-scale cultivation of rubber plants. In view, however, of the natural conditions befitting the cultivation of this plant, there is every reason to anticipate the steady development of this industry in these regions.

### To Discuss Plans

The Farming Field Development Association of Chiba Prefecture is expected to hold a general meeting of all its members at the conference hall of the Chiba Prefectural Government with the attendance of the prefectural authorities on February 8, when they will discuss plans for the new fiscal year. The association is expected to exercise greater efforts for the expansion of the rice-fields in the prefecture in response to the Government's policy to increase production of rice and other important products of the farms, says the Nippon Sangyo.

## Burmese For Co-Prosperity

Note the joyous expressions and lively gestures of these Burmese at work. Promised independence, freed from the British yoke, the young men and women of Burma are cooperating with the Japanese to produce more for the common prosperity of Greater East Asia as well as for themselves. New life has been infused both into the cities and rural villages of the erstwhile British serfdom.

# LINSEED PRODUCTION IN EAST ASIA LARGE

### 500,000 Tons of Seeds Yielding Important Drying Oil Turned Out Annually

From the viewpoint of chemical importance, linseed oil tops the list of drying oils. Made from linseeds, it is popularly used for production of paints, varnish, linoleum, printing ink, oil cloth, soft soaps and so forth. It is natural, therefore, that linseed oil as well as linseeds produced in the various countries in this part of the world should have commanded a worldwide demand, says an article contained in a pamphlet recently published by the Mitsubishi Economic Research Institute.

The article follows in brief:

"The average production of linseeds in the Co-Prosperity Sphere during the three years ending 1938 is estimated at 505,170 tons a year, including 65,900 tons in China and 433,640 tons in India in addition to fair-sized production in Japan and Manchoukuo.

**Shipments From Sphere**

"According to the International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics for 1939-40, the following list shows the tonnages of linseeds and linseed oil shipped from the Co-Prosperity Sphere during the four years ending 1939:

**Linseeds**

| Country | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 36,810 | 12,180 | 7,250 | 4,490 |
| India | 214,490 | 224,830 | 291,360 | 270,010 |
| Others | 4,200 | 3,990 | 5,000 | 7,210 |
| Total | 355,500 | 241,000 | 303,700 | 281,710 |

"Again, the following list shows the tonnages of linseed oil shipped from the Co-Prosperity Sphere during the same period:

**Linseed Oil**

| Country | 1936 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 12 | 29 | 86 | 228 |
| Hongkong | 185 | 1,313 | 95 | 118 |
| Malai | 72 | 58 | 49 | 53 |
| India | 499 | 956 | 1,088 | 2,648 |
| Others | 1,273 | 1,222 | 1,262 | 743 |
| Total | 2,041 | 3,576 | 2,580 | 3,790 |

"According to territorial classifications, the production of linseeds in the Co-Prosperity Sphere may be summarized as follows:

"Manchoukuo—Annual production ranges from 5,000 to 7,000 tons, but a remarkable increase is anticipated in parallel with the progress of the epochal expansion program of the farming industry in this country.

**Production in China**

"China—Production is centered in Mengchiang and North China, including the provinces of Hopei, Shansi and Shensi, while next in output come the provinces of Szechwan and Chekiang. Present-day production is estimated at approximately 70,000 tons a year, and about half of this tonnage is exported. It deserves notice that the volume of exports of linseed oil tends to increase against the gradual fall in the volume of exports of linseeds.

"India—Indian linseeds are mostly produced in the Central Provinces, Bihar, Orissa, and the United Provinces, the record high production being 630,000 tons. During the year 1937-38, however, the annual production stood at 457,000 tons against the total area of linseed farms aggregating 3,839,000 acres. In pre-war days, annual production averaged approximately 450,000 tons, of which 250,000 tons were shipped to Britain and the balance, approximately 200,000 tons, locally consumed and partly shipped to the United States and Australia.

"Speaking of linseed oil turned out in India, it has been mostly shipped to Malai, Ceylon and the Philippines. In recent years, however, a noticeable increase was discernible in the volume of shipments to Britain.

"In view of the ever-expanding area of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it is felt necessary to work out a sensible plan to ensure its consumption to the best advantage for the various peoples in the sphere."

## *Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds*

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

| | | Comp. with prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term) | 85.00 | +0.30 |
| N.Y.K., new (short-term) | 82.90 | +0.20 |
| Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term) | 77.00 | +0.20 |
| Gov't Bond, Kogo 5% | 108.15 | Same |

## *Japan Fully Observes Service to the State*

(Continued from Page 6)

Rule Assistance Association: "The Taisei Yokusan Kai manifests in a practical manner our traditional mentality to serve our Emperor and our country unselfishly, inspired by a strong self-sacrificing spirit."

**Performing Duties**

The Japanese Armed Forces are gaining victories in the present war, because the men at the front and the men at home are performing their assigned duties at a concert pitch imbued with the just aspiration to maintain the integrity of the State. A Japanese who is shouldering a rifle, always thinks that this weapon has been entrusted to him to safeguard the security of the nation. Likewise, a factory worker regards his machines and tools as necessary implements required for the preservation of the wholeness of the State. The same spirit guides an official, a student and a cultivator in the performance of their respective tasks in a self-sacrificing manner.

The Washington Post in the middle of February last, commenting on the amazing fighting ability of the Japanese soldiers, pointed out that they fight inspired by a lofty sense of service to the State, and that they regard their arms as parts of their own existence. It, therefore, added that the American soldiers should emulate these two striking qualities of Japan. From these remarks of the journal, one must not fail to observe that in our country collective responsiblity and collective service form the backbone of our national virility. Individuality for its own sake has no place in the fabric of our State. But individual merits as manifested in the performance of collective good are highly appraised, for they signify our individuality as a nation of the world.

Our national economy revolves round the axis of our spirit of service to the State. Every economic function is done to enrich the well-being of the nation. Every work, whether it is military, industrial, religious or official, is accomplished to yield wholesome benefit to the rule of our Emperor. As such, one can easily visualize to what extent the spirit of service to the State is ingrained in us. Because we are able to apply this in practice, we are always united as one to protect the integrity of our State. Indeed, our spirit of service to the State is a unique feature of our national living.

# STEADY, QUIET TONE PREVAILS ON MART

### Long-Term Japan Sand Iron Up ¥2.80; Moderate Gains In Short Terms

The Tokyo Stock Exchange saw a quiet but steady movement of prices yesterday.

In the long-term section, Japan Sand Iron continued to swing up ¥2.80, and Toyo Bearing stepped up ¥1.20, Fujikoshi Steel ¥1.10 and Japan Piston ¥1.00.

The short-term section was featured by the moderate gains scored by Hitachi Iron Works and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial, respectively rising ¥1.30 and ¥1.10.

The spot market was noticeably active, for Shinagawa Iron Works registered an impressive gain of ¥3.00, and Riken Pneumatic Industrial and Iwate Coal ran up ¥2.50 each, and Kawanami Shipbuilding ¥1.00.

**Long-Term Section**

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

| | —Delivery— Feb. | Mar. | Apr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kanebo Spinning (50) | — | 128.5 | 128.8 |
| Sino-Japan Spin (50) | — | — | 84.0 |
| Teikoku Rayon (50) | — | — | — |
| Kurashiki Rayon (50) | — | — | — |
| Toa Hemp Ind (50) | 74.2 | — | 74.0 |
| Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50) | — | 96.6 | — |
| Kanegafuchi Ind (50) | 78.3 | 78.4 | 79.2 |
| Showa Elec Ind (50) | 82.6 | 83.0 | 83.8 |
| Japan Nitrogen (50) | 75.0 | — | — |
| **Second Section** | | | |
| N. Y. K. (50) | 96.2 | 96.1 | 97.2 |
| O. S. K. (50) | 87.2 | — | 88.9 |
| Toyo Steamship (50) | — | — | — |
| Nissan Steamship (50) | 68.8 | 69.5 | 70.0 |
| Mitsubishi Mining (50) | — | 90.9 | 91.6 |
| Ishihara Ind (50) | 70.3 | 71.3 | 71.9 |
| **Third Section** | | | |
| Oriental Dev. (50) | — | — | — |
| Furukawa Elec Ind (50) | 107.8 | 108.6 | 109.3 |
| M'bishi Elec Mach (50) | 135.0 | 133.9 | 136.0 |
| Japan Oils and Fats (50) | 65.4 | 65.1 | 65.1 |
| Japan Beer (50) | 97.9 | — | 97.9 |
| Tropical Ind (42½) | — | — | — |
| Sumatra Dev. new (37½) | 46.4 | 46.9 | 47.4 |
| Asahi Glass (50) | 99.5 | — | 99.0 |
| Toa Tobacco (50) | 99.5 | 99.4 | 100.0 |
| Manchou Tobacco (50) | 89.3 | 89.0 | 89.2 |

**Short-Term Section**

| | Open. | High | Low | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tokyo Exch. new | 85.2 | 5.2 | 4.5 | 85.0 |
| N. Y. K., new | 82.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 82.9 |
| M'bishi Heavy Ind. | 96.8 | 7.3 | 6.5 | 97.3 |
| Kanebo Spin. new | 77.3 | 7.3 | 6.6 | 77.0 |
| Teikoku Rayon. new | 69.1 | 9.1 | 8.8 | 68.9 |
| Hitachi Iron Works. | 93.7 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 94.7 |
| Osaka Exch. new | 45.3 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 45.5 |
| Japan Steel Tube | 71.5 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 71.2 |
| Japan Oil | 76.5 | 6.7 | 6.2 | 76.4 |
| S. M. R. | 74.6 | — | 4.6 | 74.6 |
| N. Y. K., old | 96.2 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 96.1 |
| Hokkaido Coal | 75.5 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 74.9 |
| Kanebo Spin. old | 128.1 | 8.3 | 8.1 | 128.1 |
| Toyo Rayon. new | 61.2 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 62.5 |
| Kokura Iron Works. | 57.0 | — | 6.6 | 56.6 |
| Japan Beer. new | 47.5 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 47.4 |
| Japan Sugar. new | 68.1 | 8.1 | 8.0 | 68.0 |
| Ensuiko Sugar | 63.6 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 63.7 |
| Japan Mining | 63.4 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 63.1 |
| Manch. Heavy Ind. | 64.5 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 74.4 |

### To Develop Palau Bauxite

In view of the great importance of bauxite as an indispensable raw material for manufacturing aluminum, a plan for developing bauxite resources in Palau of the Japanese-mandated South Seas Islands on a large scale is being studied by the Showa Electro-Chemical Company here, it was revealed, reports Domei.

### Sales Co. To Be Set Up

The Federation of the Paint Dealers of Kansai, based on the agreement to be shortly reached between the Commerce and Industry Ministry and the Federation, is expected to establish a new company to engage in the sales of paints on behalf of all the members of the Federation, reports the Sangyo Keizai.

# FOOD SELF-SUPPLY SECURED FOR WAR

### Full Measures Taken to Insure Provisions for Expected Duration of Hostilities

A member of the editorial staff of the Diamond, a specialist on questions of food supply, explains in a recent issue of the magazine the situation in which Greater East Asia stands at present with regard to the supply of food.

According to the specialist, the War of Greater East Asia has now entered its second year, in course of which, it is expected, its final issue can be predicted. The extraordinary situation in which Japan finds itself at present makes it the first duty of the Japanese people to exercise greater efforts for the speedy expansion of Japan's productive power, on which to a large extent depends the success of the Imperial Forces.

The success of any country in a war of production depends on its success in securing the self-sufficiency in food supply. For instance, the healthy development of the mining and manufacturing industries is possible only where self-sufficiency in food supply is secured. The expansion of any key industry can be realized only where an abundant supply of food is secured. This is why the Japanese Government, on the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, took various measures to increase the supply of food throughout the expected duration of the War.

In this connection, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, spoke in the Diet in its 79th session as follows:

"Japan, including all its overseas possessions, is maintaining self-sufficiency in food supply, independently of what liberal supply of food is available from the southern regions. All regions of Japan having a more than abundant supply of food must reserve the surplus for future use."

**Basis of Policies**

The food-supply policies decided upon after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are founded on the principle announced by Mr. Ino in the Imperial Diet as stated above. In other words, those food-supply policies are based on the five fundamental principles stated below:

1. Japan, Manchoukuo, and China, as a whole must maintain self-sufficiency in food supply. Especially, it is desirable that effective measures should be taken at once to establish a system which will permanently secure self-sufficiency in food-supply for Japan and Manchoukuo, the latter sharing fate with Japan in this respect.

2. The food from the southern regions shall be used in order to strengthen the position of Japan, Manchoukuo and China relative to the supply of food.

3. In order to facilitate the rational distribution of food throughout Greater East Asia, necessary measures must be taken at once to promote foreign trade in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

4. All measures relative to food-supply in Japan and Manchoukuo must be taken along the path contributing to the development of the Japanese farmers at home as well as in Manchoukuo.

5. In order to meet the rapid change in the situation, both at home and abroad, the expansion must be carried out at once of various organizations engaged in the research of the farming and aquatic industries.

**Rice Boost Decided**

Based on these five principles, it was decided to increase the rice production in Japan Proper by 12,000,000 koku with a view to realizing an annual yield of 82,000,000 koku of rice in ten years from 1942. It was decided at the same time, that greater efforts should be exercised to enrich the supply of wheat, barley, taroes and other important crops.

In spite of the major military operations Japan had to conduct on different war fronts simultaneously, it experienced little difficulty in securing the required supply of food last year, thanks to the abundant supply of rice from various regions in the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Japan itself had an unusually rich harvest of rice last autumn, larger than that of the previous year by 12,000,000 koku, which has rendered the country practically independent of the supply of foreign rice.

Taking all regions in Greater East Asia into account, self-sufficiency in food supply is already secured as a whole, in spite of a slight shortage of wheat and wheat flour. Thus Japan has already attained self-sufficiency in food-supply at least for the expected duration of the present war.

But, in order to secure the self-supply of food for all time to come, it is absolutely necessary to retain 40 per cent of Japan's population in the rural districts as decided upon by the Government recently. We think it necessary that something must be done to adjust the distribution of labor between the rural districts and the industrial centers of the country. Japan is required to settle this question in due course of time in order to render its position relative to food-supply unshakable under all conditions favorable or otherwise.

# *CENTRAL CHINA CURRENCY OPERATIONS*

### Under Central Reserve Bank System Chinese People Reposing Real Confidence in Paper Money For First Time in History

The following is a translation of a report from the spot by Masutaro Kimura, D. Eco., adviser to the Central Reserve Bank of China, concerning affairs in Central China with special reference to currency operations. The original appears in the February 1 issue of the Business Japan.

It was on March 30, 1941, on which the old fapi was cut off once and for all from the new fapi, that currency operations in Central China were officially started.

At first some of the public argued that the exchange of the old fapi for the new involved loss on their part, but the old fapi, notwithstanding the powerful aid extended by America and Britain during the progress of the China Incident, had been fast depreciating in value.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, which deprived the Chiang Kai-shek Government of all convenient means of obtaining Anglo-American support, coupled with the loss of Shanghai which constituted the warehouse for Chungking, it became impossible for Chungking to carry on its currency operations in a concrete way without the support of the National Government at Nanking, and it was only natural, therefore, that the collapse of the old fapi should have been further expedited.

**Old Fapi Ousted**

Preparations for the withdrawal of the old fapi within the three provinces of Central China having been finished in the course of a few months, the works were extended to South China commencing August of the same year and the actual withdrawal or expulsion of the old fapi from the peace areas in Central North China was successfully completed by the end of last year.

At present, in all the urban districts in Central and South China the Reserve Bank note represents the only currency in circulation doing its part without a hitch, and it may be said that the new currency operations to replace the old fapi has now finished one stage with success.

As far as I know, there is no people in the world who have a keener interest in currency than the Chinese. The general public entertains a strong sense of insecurity about paper-money. Because some Chinese are venal and extremely utilitarian they cannot put trust in any currency unless it has the real value of gold or silver.

In the old days, an inconvertible paper currency known as "Chao-piao" was placed in circulation. As long as the amount of issue was within the limits of political power, it was worth its face value by virtue of political operations, but when the amount issued became excessive, its value went down rapidly.

**15 Varieties Existed**

Prior to the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, about 15 kinds of paper-money were in circulation. We find that their values in use invariably depreciated in proportion to the increase in the amounts of issue. For instance, the "Kirin Kuan-tieh," due to the change of Government as a result of the Incident, experienced a sharp drop in value, to only one-hundredth of its face value, and the "Fengtien piao" to one-twentieth, when the amount of issue went up as high as ¥4,000,000,000. The larger the amount of issue, the greater was the drop in value, as has already been pointed out.

Among the banks heretofore in existence in China, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications enjoyed the greatest credit of the general public. For 40 years up to 1935, when the legal tender was introduced as a result of a reform in the monetary system, these banks used to convert even a single bill into silver. The Central Bank did not effect conversion at all. Hence the trust of the public in the former two banks.

By reason of such national character as regards money concept, the old legal tender was able to gain the credit of the people at large because it could be converted into hard cash without any limit.

The legal tender was not a pure controlled currency but a gold exchange currency. Consequently, when its conversion was restricted, hard money gradually ceased to circulate throughout the country, and the value of the old fapi began to decline, which was further accelerated due to the limitless increase in the amount of issue.

**No Trust in Paper**

In the light of bitter experiences which they have had to undergo during the past 1,000 years since currency was originally introduced in China over the question of its value, the Chinese masses cannot place much credit in paper-money which, in their eyes, is sometimes worth no more than a slip of paper unless backed by sufficient political power and the issue well adjusted.

The fact that, in less than two years since the establishment of the Central Reserve Bank, its notes have come into circulation throughout the peace areas in Central and South China is an event the like of which has never been known in the history of China. It was soon after the establishment of the former National Government in the 17th year of Minkuo (1928) that the Central Bank of China was opened and its paper money issued, but it took 5 years before the amount in circulation exceeded the ¥50,000,000 mark. Even taking into consideration the difference in circumstances between those days and the present, the fine record already established by the Reserve Bank in note-issuing represents the greatest success in currency operations ever carried out in China.

### Bill Clearings

February 6
(¥1,000)

| | Tokyo | Osaka |
|---|---|---|
| Bills Cleared | 293,441 | 166,592 |
| Balance | 39,399 | 16,474 |

## SAVINGS PLAN SENT TO HOUSE OF PEERS

### Items Requiring Government Order Under Amendment Bill Submitted

In connection with the bill now on the tapis in the House of Peers for amendments to the Provisional Financing Adjustment Law, the Government last week submitted to the House for its approval the items requiring government order based on the amendment bill for boosting savings among the people, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The items in question are:

(1) Banks and other financing institutions shall handle national bond savings and other forms of savings or to consolidate various facilities for the encouragement of national savings.

(2) The Government and the Hypothec Bank of Japan shall issue savings bonds.

(3) The Hypothec Bank of Japan shall be empowered to issue new forms of premium-bearing debentures according to a new schedule, in addition to the Savings Debentures and the Patriotic Debentures.

(4) Banks shall handle premium-bearing savings.

(5) Taxes shall be either reduced or exempted for national bond savings as well as for savings bonds and other new forms of debentures.

(6) Banks and trust companies shall be empowered to order persons engaged in the transactions of negotiable papers to sell or buy negotiable papers for prices fixed and according to the method designated by the authorities.


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TOKYO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1943

## The American Century

Recent trends in American public thought clearly reflect the intentions of American imperialism. "The American Century" by Henry R. Luce, and "America's Mastery of the World," by MacMurray treat this theory and, on the problem of reconstructing the world, suggest that the forthcoming new world should be established under the aegis of the United States. An amusing point in the elaborate ideas set forth in these books is that they strongly condemn the reconstruction of the new world by force and advocate a kind of idealistic imperialism. Such assertions are, however, nothing but the dreams of men who try to camouflage America's most diabolical thoughts of aggression and exploitation in the "clothes of humanity."

It is possible to obtain a true picture of the United States today in the fact that such absurd works are swaying the American reading public at present. Luce's "The American Century" opposes the use of force but that does not mean that it is a gospel of peace. Peace is nothing but a camouflage; what Luce really wants is the prosecution of the most radical sort of imperialism.

In the chapter treating the problem of reconstructing the world, these books severely criticize the cold reception which the Washington leaders hitherto accorded this particular issue. The "insincerity" of the democrats and the isolationists is also assailed. Even Roosevelt seems to be regarded by these authors as an extreme isolationist. At any rate, they insist that for the first seven years of his term, Roosevelt's attitude had been that of an isolationist.

It is Luce's contention that the year 1919 was a golden opportunity for the United States to take the initiative in reorganizing the world but that it let this heaven-sent chance slip by. Luce apparently means by this that the Washington leaders made a serious blunder in not having intervened in European and Asiatic politics and that they should not forget to be the first to act in reconstructing the world in the present war.

However, not once have we witnessed isolationism exerting a dominant influence in the United States. It will be recalled that after the first World War, the United States advocated and helped establish the League of Nations, but refused to join it. Such an unusual conduct might give the impression that the United States had totally refrained from interfering in European affairs, but it was in reality spreading its tentacles to European politics from behind the smoke screen of the League. American finance and capital threatened Germany's financial fate in such aggressive forms as the Dawes and Young plans. In East Asia steady progress was made in systematic preparations for the Pacific War as well as for aggressive actions in China and Manchoukuo. It is a well-known fact that the aggressive policy of the United States was the main factor for the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident which eventually led up to the War of Greater East Asia. Not content even with this, Luce urges the American government leaders to obtain the right of ruling the entire world.

Such insistence comes from the dogmatic and self-conceited ideas which are characteristic of Americans. It is a revelation of their preposterous dream of creating a New era. Luce further says that the United States is the capital of the world's intellectual, scientific and artistic fields. Furthermore, he declared that the Americans are ordained (by God?) to fix the economic system in the coming new era, to guarantee the freedom of the seas, and to co-ordinate international trade. Under these circumstances, Luce persists in his unique theory that the Americans should lead all the peoples of the world by policies that would be heartily hailed by the various races on earth. In order to bring this ideal into materialization the United States must adopt internationalism, by doing away with the isolationism, he contends. And this internationalism, he further asserts, can be attained by enlarging personal rights, by respecting the ever-deepening idea and the will to infuse and execute the new "declaration of independence," and by faithfully observing the objectives set forth in the Atlantic Charter. Thus whether he is aware of it or not, Luce vividly shows the cloven hoof of imperialism.

What is the object of the Atlantic Charter? Is it not an Anglo-American scheme to dominate the world by means of force? Luce has only replaced the word "imperialism" and used "internationalism" in its stead. His internationalism means the rotation of the world around the United States; it signifies that all the races of the world should be controlled and ruled by the Americans.

We are over-familiar with America's so-called idealism. For years we have been told about Wilson's principles, the Kellogg Pact, American pacifism, Christianity, prohibition, etc., etc. But, behind these idealistic mottos and slogans, we have always heard the sound of military shoes and the rattling of the sword of American imperialism.

As is widely known, Luce is the editor of Time, Life, and Fortune. Consequently, it is easy to see that his opinion will have far-reaching effects upon the trend of American thought. It is obvious that by mobilizing his press organs, he is making frantic efforts to justify the imperialistic policy now being pursued by the Roosevelt administration, and to develop and expand it. Thus it is indeed a pity that the ignorant American masses are being hypnotized by the magical power of their so-called utilitarian politicians and by such men as Luce. Young Americans, who were spurred on by such men, have been dispatched to the Pacific war front and to the North African front. They must surely have discovered by now the wide gap which exists between their dreams and reality. The actual developments in the war situations in the Pacific and in North Africa will certainly awaken them to the actualities of the war. Whether they like it or not, they will be forced to recognize whether the outlook on the world of Japan and her Axis allies or the imperialistic idea of the Anglo-American nations will finally bring about the "true idealistic world" and the "new world order."

They should know that the true expansion of human rights and independence can be gained only by racial emancipation. "Internationalism of the people, by the people and for the people" after all signifies racial emancipation and this is attainable only through the destruction of the shackles of Anglo-American imperialism and the heavy capitalistic pressure which such imperialism has exerted on the rest of the world. With such an idea in mind, Japan is fighting the battle of emancipating the races in East Asia. Behind us and the other Axis Powers stand the firm and wholehearted support of the various nations who seek freedom and independence.

Indeed, it is fully justified to say that the proposed New World Order should be established by Japan's traditional ideal which aims at enabling all the peoples of the world to have their proper places, and not by Anglo-American imperialism. Thus viewed, it must be said that the "American Century" is nothing but a day dream.

## Facts Speak for Themselves

In New York rightfully indignant citizens paraded in front of the British consulate and in Washington before the British embassy last week, carrying banners denouncing England and demanding that Britain give India its independence. It is a sad commentary on the ethics of the American government, which has proclaimed to the world time and again that it is fighting to free the enslaved peoples of the world, that it squelched these demonstrations by force. Though the United States is ostensibly fighting to free the enslaved peoples of the world and though there happen to be 350,000,000 enslaved peoples in India under tyrannous British rule clamoring to be freed, many of them behind iron bars, President Roosevelt chooses to remain silent in the face of this shameful spectacle, thus proving that he is the world's greatest hypocrite. While we are on this subject it is pertinent to add that marvellous strides are being made under Japanese leadership to emancipate the once enslaved peoples of Greater East Asia.

Senator Gillette proposed in the U.S. Senate last week that the terms of the Atlantic Charter be compiled into a treaty. He introduced a resolution calling upon Roosevelt to inaugurate negotiations for such a treaty. The legislator said the proposed treaty should stress the fact that nations subscribing to it will respect the right of all peoples to choose their own form of government. (The Indians, for instance?)

## WORLD'S EYES FOCUSSED ON ATTITUDE OF SPAIN

### Invasion of Africa Brings Global War to Iberian Peninsula

By MINORU TAKATA
(From the Taiheiyo)

The American invasion of French North Africa has finally brought the global war to the door of the Iberian Peninsula. The world attention is now focussed on the Spanish reaction to the struggle raging in the western Mediterranean. With the possession of strategically important Balearic islands in the Mediterrenean and Morocco in North Africa, and with Gibraltar, the main enemy base for Mediterranean operation located on the southern tip of the peninsula, Spain will not be permitted to remain indifferent to the military developments in this theater.

The events during the Spanish Civil War of 1936 to 1939 which resulted in the killing of over a million men, the destruction to hundreds of towns and villages, and the collapse of national economy, are still deeply embedded in the minds of the Spanish people. The civil war which would have subsided in a few months was aggravated by the military assistance of certain Powers to the Communistic regime. This made it inevitable that General Francisco Franco's nationalist army obtain the support of Germany and Italy. Thus the civil war developed into a major battle between the democratic and totalitarian nations. In view of this fact, the Spanish people regarded the civil war as a prelude to the present European War in which Spain made great sacrifice on the side of the Axis.

Since the present Franco Government has a feeling of gratitude and common totalitarian ideals with Germany and Italy, it is only natural for Spain to take a benevolent attitude toward the Axis in the present European struggle. Still weary from three years of civil war, she has pursued the policy of non-participation and has remained outside the battle. However, following the outbreak of the European War when international control of Tangier had become infeasible, Spain took the opportunity in 1940 to dispatch troops into Tangier and establish military occupation over the international zone. When Germany declared war on the Soviet Union, the Falangist Party organized a Spanish volunteer army and sent the force to the Eastern Front. These measures were not taken as a step toward entering the war but as a political move for guaranteeing the security of Morocco and as a revenge.

**To Resist Invasion**

The American invasion of French North Africa prompted General Franco to order partial mobilization and proclaim Spain's readiness to resist any attempt of invasion. An unofficial report that General Franco had ordered the sudden return of General Juan Yague to Morocco as Commander of the Spanish garrison also added anxiety to the situation. When it became apparent that as a result of the enemy's aggression in French North Africa, Spain might renounce her non-belligerent policy and join the Axis Powers, Great Britain and the United States hastened to assure both Spain and Portugal that their territorial integrity and sovereignty would be respected. At the same time, it was evident that Berlin and Rome favored Spain's status quo for the present moment. Therefore, for the time being, no outside pressure will be made against Spain which will alter her present policy.

There is little likelihood that Spain will take any positive action of her own accord. She has been greatly affected by the European War mainly because of her civil war. Her decisions on foreign policy, must be one of prudence. However, if any of the following situations should develop, there is no doubt that Spain will take immediate action:

1. If Britain and America menaced Spanish Morocco or made an aggressive move against the Canary or the Balearic islands.

2. If Britain and America made military use of Portuguese coastal areas.

3. If the developments in the Mediterranean made the capture of Gibraltar by the Axis impossible.

**Spain's Life-line**

Spanish Morocco is the life-line of Spain. From both a military and economic standpoint they are inseparable. Spain established the protectorate of Morocco after joint action with France in suppressing native uprisings. The Canary and Balearic islands are strategic. Spain has attached much importance to their defense and should any attack be made on them Spain would fight in their defense.

Her neighbor, Portugal, is an ally of Britain. But she, too, like Spain, has thus far remained out of the war and has maintained the policy of neutrality. For the security and peace in the Iberian Peninsula, Spain and Portugal have signed a mutual assistance agreement and have maintained secret collaboration. Therefore, if any situation should arise in Portugal which would impair the preservation of peace in the peninsula, Spain would be obliged to rush troops into Portugal. The military use of Portugal by the Anglo-Americans will result in the immediate armed action of Spain in repelling the enemy.

Finally, the British possession of Gibraltar has long been a source of irritation to Spain. Its return to Spain has been the national aspiration. The policy of Falange, the only political party in Spain, is the extension of Spanish influence in Morocco and the seizure of Gibraltar. The Franco Government is under the impression that with the total collapse of the British Empire, Gibraltar will naturally be handed back to Spain by the Axis powers. However, if the development of the war makes it impossible for the Axis to gain control of Gibraltar there is every possibility that Spain herself may take armed action to regain this territory.

**Joint Operation Recessing**

For taking military action Spain must have a strong naval force. As the present Spanish navy is undermanned and its fighting power comparatively weak, joint operation with the Italian navy is imperative. At the same time, the Axis Powers must have the control of the Mediterranean. Otherwise the Spanish mainland is exposed to enemy fleet action.

In the past Spain has been known as an extremely emotional nation. She has a high, repulsive power against foreign enemies and the fighting spirit of her men is one of daring. These traits were demonstrated during the Napoleonic war and in the days of the civil war. Furthermore, the Spanish army has been substantially equipped with armaments essential for modern warfare and the ability of its force cannot be underestimated.

The Spanish relations with the Central and South American Republics have slowly deteriorated. Since the establishment of the Franco Government, Spain has made various attempts to regain her influence over Latin America. In the Spanish Foreign Office the Latin American Spirit Association has been set up for the purpose of strengthening the spiritual and cultural ties with the Latin American republics. However, the fundamental difference between the totalitarian system of government in Spain and the republican form of government in Latin America and also the underground artivities of the exiled civil war political leaders and other anti-Franco Spanish elements have widened the gap between them. In the present world-wide struggle, contrary to Spain's benevolent attitude toward the Axis, all the Latin American republics, with the exception of Argentina, have their severed diplomatic relations or declared war against Japan, Germany and Italy. These nations, of course, have fallen victim to American suppression.

# THE VOICE OF NIPPON

*A Series of Special Contributions on the Vital Issues of the Day*

## *America, Britain Responsible for the War*

By SHIGEOMI NOMURA, Author

**The defectiveness and irrationality of the Versailles and Washington structure set up chiefly by America and Britain after the first World War are responsible for the outbreak of the present European war and the War of Greater East Asia. Following the conclusion of the first World War, America and Britain, who were prone to describe the former World War as the "war to end war" or the "war for peace," brought into being, as machinery for promoting permanent peace, the Versailles and the Washington treaties. Far from ensuring permanent peace, however, this structure, failing to guarantee peace even for a quarter century, actually became the cause for the present gigantic conflict. This fact should, in all fairness, be frankly admitted by both America and by Britain.**

**Although America and Britain laid the responsibility for the former World War on the shoulders of German imperialism, actual responsibility may be ascribable to Russia's aggression, to France's vindictiveness, and, more largely, to the imperialistic ambition of America and Britain to dominate the world. Both America and Britain, who opposed German imperialism, are, in truth, more imperialistic than Germany. Consequently, the Versailles and Washington treaties, set up by the two nations after the first World War, although it nominally professed internationalism or international accord, proved a crafty and hypocritical machinery designed to serve their desire for dominating the world.**

**By exploiting the horrors of war then stamped upon all minds, America and Britain propagated pacificism, the anti-war and anti-military principle. Various principles for non-employment of armed forces, non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, conference diplomacy, collective security, and reduction of armaments, which were advocated in consonance with this propaganda, formed the basis on which the Versailles and Washington structure was founded.**

**Should the principles of non-employment of armed force and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries be enforced, Anglo-American capital would find a wider scope for the exercising of its inordinate powers. America and Britain, countries of the Dollar and Pound Diplomacies, evidently sought to establish absolute control over the world through money power by rendering armed force and political power useless. They also sought to promote their imperialistic designs by international conferences which were designed to settle all international problems, through which they called together the countries of the world who, dependent on them economically, were in a state of political subservience to them. The so-called collective security by these countries was, also tantamount to the promotion of Anglo-American interests. Besides this, at international conferences at which they held an advantageous position, America and Britain attempted to secure for themselves a dominant position in the matter of armaments, arranging for a reduction of armaments favorable to themselves. It will thus be seen that the Versailles and Washington structure based on these rules and principles was simply intended by America and Britain to realize their schemes for dominating the world.**

**Furthermore, America and Britain contrived estrangements between various strong Powers who stood in the way of the realization of their ambition. They caused the lesser countries, dependent on them, to oppose these strong Powers with view toward creating a situation favorable to them. Thus, they set Germany and France at loggerheads and tried to prevent Japan, Germany and Italy from forging close ties of friendship. Again, they caused Poland, Czechoslovakia, Jugoslavia, the Netherlands and Belgium to form a common front of encirclement against Germany, while against Italy and Japan, they instigated anti-Italian and anti-Japanese movements in Jugoslavia and in China, respectively. Owing to the cleverness of these machinations, the peace of the world was hopelessly distrubed, resulting in the outbreak of present hostilities. Indeed, it admits, without doubt, that America and Britain are the sole perpetrators of the wars both in Europe and in Asia.**

**America and Britain incited China to unlawful anti-Japanese movements, in utter disregard of all moral principles, and, at the same time, tried to restrain Japan from exercising the right of self-defense by imposing on her the hypocritical principle of non-employment of armed force and non-intervention in the internal affairs of other countries. Encouraged by this Anglo-American support and by Japan's self-restraint, China grew more and more presumptuous in her attitude toward Japan, and the situation culminated in the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair. Despite the interpretation which America and Britain may put on the various principles governing the Washington structure, Japan is firmly convinced that under international public law she has the right of self-defense. Neither the Nine Power Treaty nor the Anti-War Treaty forbids the exercise of this right. Japan cannot, for a moment, accept the dogmatic theory of America and Britain who, while condemning self-defense by means of armed force and political power, attempt to encroach upon others through the power of money. It is for this reason that, in the face of abuses, attacks, hindrances, restraints and challenges, Japan has courageously pursued, throughout the Manchurian Incident and the China Affair, that course which she believed to be right.**

**In the meantime, America and Britain obstinately upheld their designs on East Asia and, while continuing their policy of aid to China, carried out an economic blockade, against Japan. Moreover, they challenged Japan by strengthening that which was called the ABCD encirclement camp. There can be no doubt that in face of such circumstances the War of Greater East Asia was provoked by America and Britain, and that Japan had no alternative but to take up their challenge in self-defense. The position of Germany and Italy in the European war is analogous to that of Japan.**

**In spite of this obvious fact, America and Britain are accusing Japan, Germany, and Italy of provoking the present war. They contend that the peace of the world was disturbed because Japan, Germany, and Italy were not faithful to the Versailles and Washington agreements. It must be remembered here, however, that the Versailles and Washington structure was, a sort of machinery for aggression and not a system for the preservation of peace. It was clearly the right of independent States to oppose Anglo-American encroachments through the operation of this machinery. Claiming the right to defend themselves by mobilizing their entire national resources, Japan, Germany and Italy are determined to resist encroachments by monetary power as stoutly as encroachments by armed or political power. They are firmly determined to create a new order of universal brotherhood in the world in which shall be excluded all encroachments and invasions. America and Britain, on the contrary, aim solely at the reconstruction of the irrational Versailles and Washington structure, whose history of the past quarter of a century eloquently testifies that such a structure, based on hypocritical internationalism or international accord, is highly inadequate, irrational, and impotent in the establishment of world peace.**

## In the Periodicals

The Shukan Mainichi, Vol. 22, No. 5 dated February 7, 1943 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Mainichi Shimbun-sha, Osaka. Price 15 sen. Leading articles: Ski Is Military Arts, A Report of Indian Newspaperman, and Eclipse of the Sun.

Asiana, Vol. III, No. 20, January, 1943 (in English). Publishers, the Asiana, Shanghai. Price 50 sen in Japan. Contents: Letters, Editorial, The War, the Home Front, East Asia Affairs, Organization, Sports, Trade and Industry, People, Radio, Progress, Music, Press, Art, Movies, Theater, Religion, Life, Education, Books, Science, and Oddities.

Shuho; a weekly published by the Board of Information, No. 329 dated February 3, 1943 (in Japanese), Price 5 sen. Leading articles: Government's Policy Clarified at the Diet. Talks on New Raised Taxes, Development of Axis Diplomacy, and War and Science.

## JAPAN FULLY OBSERVES SERVICE TO THE STATE

### Every National Is Inspired by Lofty Sense of Duty

By TAKAYUKI ASANO
(From the Bungei Shunju)

The desire to render service or perform some kinds of work is the inbred instinct of all human beings. Every person is more or less devoted to work, because it is an essential means to obtain a livelihood. Without work no man can earn his living in this world. He has to work to maintain his livelihood whatever may be the standard or the worth of it. But work does not mean only material service; it includes moral and spiritual services rendered by a man for his good and the good of others.

In our country, owing to the stress of war, due emphasis is being asked to contribute his might for the best advantage of the nation. Practically speaking, this is not a wartime innovation. Since ancient times, all our nationals have considered themselves born to serve the country and the Imperial Family. They believe that the faithful performance of their duties means the faithful discharge of their services to the Emperor. Even at every meal they pledge themselves that they would use every ounce of energy invigorated by consuming food to improve their serviceability to the Emperor. This unique economic and spiritual aspect of work makes every Japanese, consciously or subconsciously, render spontaneous service to the State without concentrating his energy on attaining mere personal ends.

Cultivation of soil has been a permanent occupation of our nationals from the remote past. The successive Emperors encouraged the agricultural prosperity as the prosperity of the nation. They declared tilling of the land and regarded that tengyo (Imperial tasks) and mingyo (people's work) are one indivisible function of the nation. This traditional idea of work has remained unchanged to this day. Whatever work we may perform is not for our sake or for the sake of the employers; it is for the benefit of the State. Consequently, the work of a factory hand and the political function of a parliamentarian or a statesman are considered equally worthy, for all such efforts are useful to the welfare of the nation.

**Difference in Mentality**

While a Westerner in carrying out an assignment invariably says: "We will attend to it," a Japanese in doing the same thing will say: "Please, let us do it." This difference in mentality discloses that the former manifests an ego, whereas the latter indicates its total suppression. We view an opportunity to work as an opportunity to serve the State. For that reason, here exists a happy family relationship among the Japanese people. It is natural that during a national emergency, the family-like unity of our people will come to play its designated role.

When the governor of Hiroshima Prefecture recently conducted a tour of inspection throughout the area under his charge, he was surprised to notice a small roadside stall where an old woman bent with age was selling some Japanese sweets. When he inquired of her whether she could make a living out of such a meager selling, the old woman replied: "Quite impossible. But I must do something. If I do not do anything, I shall be neglecting my duty to the Emperor." This sentiment expressed by the old woman typically endorses our intuitive urge to be of service to the Emperor and the State at all times.

The Emperor Nintoku constantly referred to his subjects as ohmitakara, or precious treasures. Since then, every successive Emperor has always maintained the same affection for his subjects. It is no wonder that a unique affinity has developed between the Emperor and our nationals. The spiritual tie, which binds us to regard with respectful awe our Emperor as the head of our family State, is the medium through which every enterprise is executed by us. We are devoted to work, because work is our national and moral duty.

Prince Shotoku at the time of the realization of the Buddhist ideals in this country laid down: "To revolt against self and serve public interest is the way which every subject should follow." This corresponds to the current popular saying messhi hoko—selfless service to the Emperor and the State. A person who entertains self-interest cannot discharge his national duties to the best advantage of the State. On the contrary, his activities become detrimental to the harmonious propagation of national policies. A person of this nature is undoubtedly a source of danger to the State. Fortunately enough, our national spirit does not make any room for the promotion of individual interests. It constantly reminds us to render selfless service to the State and dedicate ourselves to the cause of the Emperor—a characteristic which the former Prime Minister Prince Konoye explained in this way on the occasion of the formation of the Taisei Yokusan Kai—the Imperial

(Continued on Page 2)